

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1926

NUMBER 23

A
Satisfied
Customer
Is--

March 17th, 1926.

Dominion Textile Company, Ltd.,
10 Victoria Square,
Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of the 15th instant inquiring in regard to the Bahnson Humidifier.

We have been using this humidifier for about five years and equipped our latest mill entirely with it. We really believe that this is the best humidifying device on the market. It has given us absolutely no trouble and we are very much pleased with the results it has given us. I might add that we also have two mills equipped with the _____ system and one with the _____ system. Therefore, we have had an opportunity to make practical comparison.

We think if you are in the market for humidifiers, you will make no mistake in buying the Bahnson.

Yours very truly,

Agent

The
Best
Advertisement

(Complete copy of this letter may be had upon request)

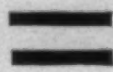
The Bahnson Company
Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

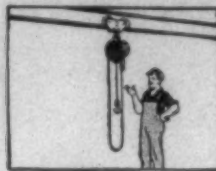
New York Office: 93 Worth Street



Five Men and a Hand-Truck



equal



One Man and a Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block on a beam trolley.



AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

The Yale Spur-Gear Block is the *safest*, *speediest*, portable hand hoist.

"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

Let us send you your copy

Textile Mill Supply Co.



Everything In Mill and Factory Supplies

Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

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Leather Belting

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Bobbins, Spools etc.

DODGE

Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings

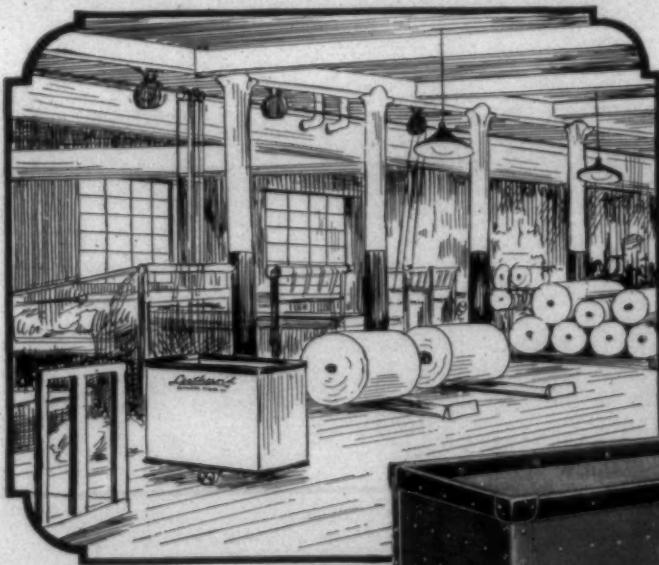
Card Clothing

Reeds

WYANDOTTE

Concentrated Ash Textile Soda K. B. Special Ash Detergent

We Carry a Complete Stock and Can Make Immediate Shipment



Leatheroid

Solid substantial and lasting, because of a combination of material and construction which has been developed out of nearly half a century of receptacle building experience.

The name Leatheroid covers a complete line of all types of receptacles used in factories, mills, warehouses, etc., for transporting and storing raw materials, parts, cuttings, scraps and waste.

Warehouse Cars

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Barrels

Etc.

ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

Boston New York Philadelphia Charlotte, N. C.
121 Beach St. 78 Fifth Ave. 1024 Filbert St. 326 S. Church St.

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DU PONT
DYESTUFFS

Ponsol Pink B Double Paste

*A Vat Pink Of Exceptional
Fastness Properties*

TO a superlative degree, this dyestuff is resistant to the effects of light, chlorine, washing and all of the tests usually applied to this class of color.

It can be used on all types of circulating machines, and is highly satisfactory for dyeing cotton in all stages of manufacture.

Due to its low dyeing temperature and the reduced quantity of alkali necessary, it is also especially suitable for dyeing pure silk and rayon.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

• Use •
FRANKLIN PROCESS
Colored Yarns
The Wound Form Dyeing
Reduces
Winding Costs



FRANKLIN
 PACKAGE
 and
 Franklin Tube

Adapted to the Most Modern Practice of Preparing Filling Yarn for Weaving

Main office and plant at
 Providence, R. I.

Branch plant at
 Philadelphia

Southern Franklin Process
 Company
 Greenville, S. C.

New York Office
 66 Leonard Street

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 Company
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YOU know that Universal winding for filling bobbins reduces weaving costs by giving more yarn on a bobbin, requiring less doffing, and less loom stoppage, and that it makes less seconds.

To prepare skein or chain-dyed yarn for weaving by this method requires winding to tubes before winding to bobbins.

If your yarn is dyed by the Franklin Process you can wind direct from the Franklin Package to filling bobbins. The extra winding operation is thus eliminated.

More than that, you get better dyeing. The yarn is dyed in the wound form in a closed kier under pressure. Complete penetration is effected, producing more permanent shades. There is less shrinkage in yardage—no tangling or felting. The result is a better product. When customers purchase yarn that we spin, in addition to the dyeing, we can offer the advantage of buying *net* weight.

Get the complete story of Franklin Process dyeing from our book, "The Franklin Process—Its Contribution to the Textile Industry." We will forward a copy on request.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Dyers of cotton, woolen, worsted, jute, hemp and linen yarns and silk noils,
 also yarn spinners and manufacturers of glazed yarns.*

FRANKLIN PROCESS

Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form

To better serve the textile industry

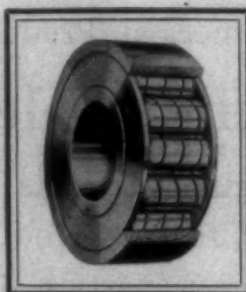
HYATT Roller Bearings have been used more than 30 years by textile mills the world over. Their universal success on line shaft applications not only helped to establish confidence in anti-friction bearings—but was a potent factor in creating demand for similar bearings on manufacturing equipment.

Thirteen years ago the first loom was equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings, marking the beginning of their extensive use on looms.

Hyatt engineers pioneered many applications now regarded as standard for anti-friction bearings, and the fact that many mountings designed years ago have survived—unchanged—speaks well for their insight.

New applications for anti-friction bearings are constantly being found—and here again, the Hyatt organization has been of considerable assistance to the industry. For, aside from its corps of men trained in textile mills and shops of equipment builders, the Hyatt Research and Development Laboratories and the large staff of home office engineers are placed at the command of the industry.

These men have perfected countless unusual bearing applications, and are capable of solving your problems. When a Hyatt engineer makes a recommendation, he is guided not alone by best bearing practice accumulated by Hyatt during a third of a century's specialization—but by many years of practical data obtained from textile machinery so equipped.



Confidence in Hyatt is established, for the bearings make good or the company does. A unit of General Motors Corporation—Hyatt Roller Bearing Company may well afford to continue this practice.

The advantages of Hyatt installations on many types of equipment are proved beyond question. Tests have shown graphically that cost is cut to the bone where Hyatts are used.

With offices in the three large centers of the industry, Hyatt engineers are readily accessible to most American mills. Send for Bulletin 2100, featuring textile applications.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark Worcester Philadelphia Charlotte
Detroit Chicago San Francisco
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HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

THE NEWPORT COLORS

*New
Product*

First American Production

Anthrene Violet RN

Distinguished by its level
dyeing, fastness and non-
spotting properties.

Stocks immediately available



NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

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BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1879.

VOL. 30

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Textile Institute Committee Confers With Hoover

Representatives of the newly created Cotton Textile Institute conferred at length with Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Director Klein of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington Thursday, and left with assurance that the institute will receive the fullest possible co-operation from the Department of Commerce in its efforts to develop a system of statistical research and to set up plans for elimination of waste in the industry.

Stuart W. Cramer, of Cramerton, N. C., a vice-president of the institute, who headed the delegation, expressed satisfaction at the results of the conference. So far as being prepared to make definite announcements concerning the method by which the co-operation of the Department of Commerce will be made effective, however, he indicated that nothing could be said at the present time.

Mr. Cramer did not wish to discuss the original proposal of many textile men that Secretary Hoover become the active director of the new organization. Question put to him on this subject received a smile, but no comment.

He did take the occasion to deny, however, that the institute has made up its mind concerning any of its permanent officials. In this connection he mentioned specifically Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Commerce Department's textile division, who has been referred to as a possible executive secretary for the organization and Dr. Melvin P. Copeland, of Boston, who is connected with the Harvard University of Business Research and who was reported as having been selected to head the research work of the institute.

Although denying that either of these men had been approached by the institute, Mr. Cramer said he did not wish his statement to be construed as indicating that they had not been considering informally or that they might not be invited to take the positions with the institute in the near future. Mr. Cramer pointed out that the institute has been so recently organized that hardly sufficient time for making such appointments has elapsed. "We are slowly feeling our way along," he said, "and will take up each question as soon as is possible."

The institute's representatives,

which includes its entire committee on organization, were closeted with Mr. Klein for upwards of an hour prior to their last session.

Those attending the meeting were: Robert Amory, of Boston; Bertram H. Borden, of the American Printing Company, Fall River; B. E. Geer, of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.; H. R. Fitzgerald, of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., and William P. McColl, of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

A survey of its entire field, both manufacturing and distribution, to determine possible waste and means for its elimination, is contemplated by the recently formed Cotton-Textile Institute, with the co-operation of the Department of Commerce, Secretary Hoover, with whom members of the institute's organization committee conferred here, said.

Secretary Hoover added that the department would extend its co-operation to the institute in carrying out this plan. Details of the specific points and territories to be covered in the survey have not been determined, the secretary understood, as his conference with the committee was general, and preliminary, rather than in regard to minute details of a settled plan of operations.

Many lines of co-operation between the department and the institute are open, according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with whom the organization committee conferred, both before and after their meeting with Secretary Hoover.

Dr. Klein expressed the opinion that the institute could be helpful to the department in achieving its objects of assisting American business and industry, while at the same time the department could be helpful to the institute.

The cohesive effort which will be possible on the part of the cotton industry, functioning through a single unit, will mean much to the various studies of the department, Dr. Klein said, all of these studies being, of course, of benefit to the industry, and in many cases to other lines of business as well.

For example, Dr. Klein pointed out that the marketing survey of the New England district, which has been undertaken by the Domestic

Commerce Division recently, can be assisted greatly by the co-operation of the institute's members in that territory, while its results should prove of value to these members, and to men in other lines of industry interested in that territory.

The institute also would be helpful to the department, Dr. Klein said, in getting to members promptly information in the foreign field which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce gathers.

If the Textile Division discovers important information affecting the cotton industry, it can get this into the hands of all interested much more quickly by transmitting it to the institute than by seeking out individually each of its units, Dr. Klein pointed out.

As an example, he expects that the institute will form a foreign trade committee, as one of its early acts, which will function with the bureau, as do committees representing 68 industries already engaged in such activities.

Formation of the Cotton-Textile Institute will afford opportunity for close co-operation with the Census Bureau, Dr. Klein said. The survey of current business will endeavor to disseminate statistical matter for the institute, he continued, and will do whatever it can, within its facilities, to help gather such information if desired.

The Bureau of Standards also will place its textile research facilities at the disposal of the institute, he added.

South Carolina Mills Join Institute

Spartanburg, S. C.—Enlisting almost half of the five and a half million spindles in the State in the recently organized Textile Institute, was the principal action of members of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, who met at noon last Thursday at the Cleveland hotel. The meeting was presided over by J. Choice Evins, president of the association.

The purpose for which the institute is being formed are to gather information for its members in regard to the condition of cotton exports and new uses for cotton, and to advertise cotton products. The institute will begin functioning

when 18 million of the estimated 36 million spindles in the country have been signed for membership.

John A. Law, of Spartanburg, and Ben E. Greer, of Greenville, delegates of the association to the meeting of the National association in New York, reported and explained the purpose and functioning of the Textile Institute.

Almost unanimous approval was accorded the plan by those present at the meeting, as evidenced in the fact that all except three of the mill men present signed up the spindles which they control. Two of the three took the matter under advisement and said that they will probably join in the near future.

Of the five and a half million spindles in the State, 2,200,144 were signed into membership in the institute at the meeting. Mr. Evins said that of the spindles not represented at the meeting, a large number are controlled by Northern interests. Many of the Northern controlled mills have already become members of the institute, he said. Rainy weather, he added, was probably responsible for a number of South Carolina owned mills not being represented at the meeting.

Institute Recently Planned.

The Textile Institute was planned at a recent meeting of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association held in New York, to which Mr. Law and Mr. Greer were delegates. It was planned for the benefit to the industry that may be derived from cooperation and organization with definite object.

Organized primarily for the benefit of the cotton industry as a whole the institute will benefit cotton growers and mill operatives in the betterment of the industry. A secretary, or head of the association will be selected, who will compile data on cotton goods exports and new uses for cotton. He will also be in charge of advertising cotton products for the purpose of increasing demand.

Mr. Evins said that no attempts will be made by the institute to control the price of cotton goods or the market. Information will be gathered and sent to the member mills and the individual mills will conduct their own policies as they see fit, he concluded.

Flax as a Possible Industry for North Carolina

North Carolina is a State of great diversity of soil and climate with its varied topography from the crest of the Blue Ridge to the tidewater bordering the Atlantic Ocean. For this reason it is capable of a tremendous diversification of farm crops. It is believed that there are certain areas, particularly in the mountains, which could be made to grow flax profitably, thus furnishing a valuable money crop which would help stabilize the farming industry in these sections. Coupled with the water-power possibilities of this section, factories for the manufacture of this product could be organized which would handle the product from the farms and thus turn out a finished product without the cost of transporting the raw materials.

In general, soils which produce a good crop of corn or a good crop of barley will produce a satisfactory crop of flax. This does not hold good for weedy soils, however, for both corn and barley will do better on weedy soils than will flax. Flax is not a crop for poor land and, while it does not require excessively fertile soil, yet reasonably good soil is necessary. Fairly heavy clay and silt loams are best. Sandy soils are not suitable. Poorly drained soils are very objectionable. Land in a poor state of fertility, either naturally so or on account of poor farming, should be avoided. Peat marshes vary in suitability. A well

drained marsh, that had a good covering of sod just preceding the flax, will likely give good yields. Poorly drained marshes of any kind are unsuited. Even well drained marshes which have been used for cultivated crops are not satisfactory on account of weeds.

There is a ready market for flax when it is grown in small amounts and in scattering areas where there are no local buyers, it is necessary for the growers to ship either by local freight or combined shipments with their neighbors. Under such circumstances, the best method is to grow enough flax in the community to provide a minimum carload: about 1,000 bushels are required, and from 70 to 80 acres of average flax will produce that amount. Communities interested in trying flax should where possible, work together sufficiently to produce an acreage. Seed can be shipped to the nearest linseed oil mill. When small quantities are produced, flax can be shipped in bags.

Flax will withstand spring frosts practically as well as oats or barley. Only about 95 days are required to mature the crop and, consequently, it is ready to harvest before any danger of fall frosts occurs, even in the mountain areas. This makes the crop particularly adapted to the western counties, where the seasons are short, and to local areas in

other parts of the State where frost damage is likely to occur.

Flax does not exhaust the fertility of the soil any more than do such crops as oats, barley and rye. It has been thought that flax weakened the soil because it could not be grown continuously on the same land; and that in order to be reasonably certain of a good crop they must grow flax on the same field only once in seven years. The cause of this was not the injury that the flax did to the soil, but the disease known as flax wilt. Now that wilt-resistant varieties are fully developed, this is no longer a difficulty.

Because flax plants are slender and have few leaves, they will not grow as well in weed infested soils as oats, barley, or small grains. Clean soils are therefore, very important.

There is no better nurse crop than flax. The plants are slender; the leaves narrow and small; and the branches are few and short. They shade the ground very little so that the sunlight and air circulates so freely. Consequently clovers, alfalfa, and timothy can be seeded with flax to good advantage.

While a productive soil, in a good state of fertility, is required for satisfactory yields of flax, yet it is not necessary to apply commercial fertilizers directly. It is best to use

commercial fertilizers on other crops in the rotation and allow flax to benefit by the residual effect rather than by direct treatment. Good farming, involving proper rotation, the growing of clovers or alfalfa, and the liberal use of farm yard manure is the best way to maintain a soil capable of producing profitable yields of flax.

Since man first cultivated the soil, he has grown flax. From the stems of the plant he obtained fiber for fish lines and nets, for ropes and twines, for threads and garments. From the seed he obtained oil for his household and feed for his cattle. Time has brought greater and diverse uses of flax so that its cultivation has continually increased.

Although flax is still important as a source of fiber, yet it is now much more extensively used for its seed. The fifteen million acres grown in 1925 was the world's largest crop, and from it was obtained 150 million bushels of seed and one-half million tons of fiber.

Two distinct types of flax are grown: One is seed-flax and the other is fiber-flax. The seed type has short stems and many branches; and is cultivated for seed only. The fiber type has long, slender stems, few branches, produces but little seed, and is grown primarily for fiber. Over 80 per cent of the world's crop is seed flax.



Staley Textile Starches

Modified and Standardized for specific requirements

STALEY'S ECLIPSE MILL STARCHES	Thin-boiling Starches for Warp-Sizing and Finishing.
STALEY'S RADIO MILL STARCH	For Heavy Sizing and Stiff Finishing.
STALEY'S ANCHOR PEARL STARCH	Thick-boiling Starch, re-washed and re-bolted for Sizing and Finishing.
STALEY'S STAYCO GUM	For Bright Colored Warps or Fabrics, Rayon and Special Finishes.
TEXTILE CORN SYRUP	For Khaki, or White Goods.

Note: Our textile service men are available subject to your call to assist in your problems

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Illinois

828 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.
J. W. Pope, Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

25 Church St., New York
88 Broad St., Boston

SACO - LOWELL

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA

Brushes Comb Boxes Cylinder Bearings Grinders

ARE YOUR
CARDS IN GOOD CONDITION?

Bad work produced by the Cards
can never be entirely corrected.
Check up on them.

Clothing Lickerins Screens Flat Chains

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

SOUTHERN OFFICES

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

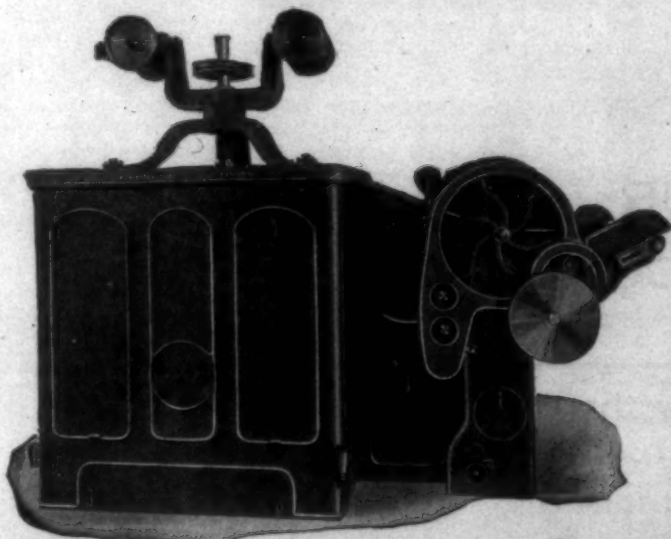
FOREIGN SALES DEPARTMENT, NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

COTTON MACHINERY

WE BUILD A COMPLETE LINE OF
Cotton Opening Machinery

INCLUDING THE
**IMPROVED CRIGHTON
OPENER**

With Cage Section and Apron Delivery



The superior cleaning qualities of this type of Opener, for working medium and low-grade cottons, have been recognized by many of the leading cotton manufacturers in this country.

In this machine, the fibre is not subjected to the harsh treatment of beating from the Feed Rolls, and a larger percentage of foreign matter is removed from the cotton than by other methods.

Installations can be made with one, two or three Crightons in a line.

We build these machines with Spiral Gear, Direct Belt or Vertical Motor Drive when desired.

Write for Descriptive Bulletin and List of Users

H & B
American Machine Co.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office

814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.

Invents New Roving Trumpet

Arthur Jefferson Blackwood, of Carrboro, N. C., has invented useful improvements in an improved trumpet for textile machinery.

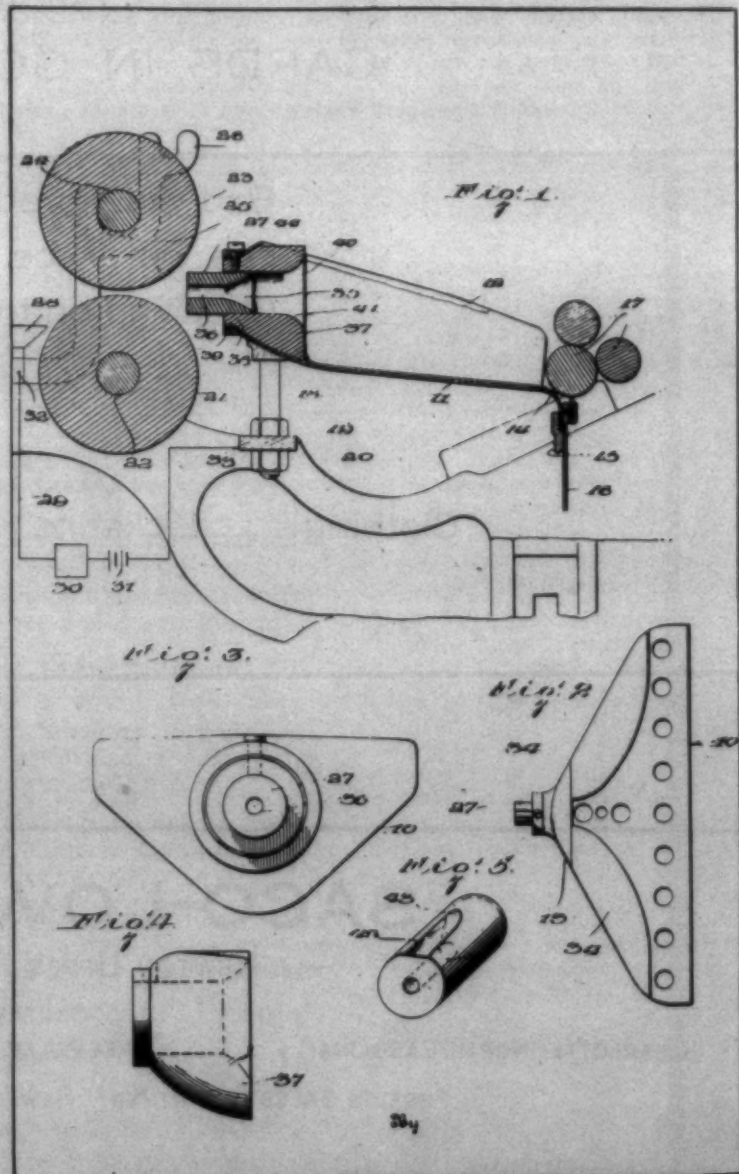
This invention relates to an improved adapted for use with a stop motion apparatus of coming machines. In apparatus of combing machines. In apparatus of the Heilman type combing machine a trumpet is employed which may have a definite position or which may be spring pressed for automatically varying its position towards or away from the usual calender rollers for feeding a sliver to the calender rollers and which is adapted by reason of its narrow throat to provide a resistance to a sliver when the same has become bunched or enlarged and thereby causing breakage of the sliver between the trumpet and the calender rollers so that when the detached end of the sliver has passed entirely through the calender rollers the upper calender roller will be seated upon the lower calender roller and close a circuit to stop mechanism causing stoppage of the combing machines. However, these construction are not effective for the purpose and the strain that has been exerted on the sliver tends to divide

the sliver in two at a point beyond the calender rollers instead of at a point between the calender rollers and the trumpet and this is due to the fact that the mouth of the trumpet usually placed too close to the calender rollers in each instance so that the distance between the mouth of the trumpet and the meshing portions of the calender rollers is less than the length of a staple of the cotton thereby leaving one end of the staple within the trumpet while the other end is engaged by the calender rollers, thus when any breakage occurs it will take place beyond the calender rollers instead of between the calender rollers and the trumpet.

An object of the present invention is the provision of a trumpet which is adapted to be set manually a predetermined distance from the calender rollers, the distance being determined by the length of the staples of the cotton employed in making the slivers.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a trumpet adapted to be adjusted at the mouth of a pan body for absolutely controlling

(Continued on Page 34)



Bradford Advertises Its Fast-Color Process — thanks to Kaumagraphs

[Based on an interview with an official of the
Bradford Dyeing Association (U. S. A.)]



Wrigley dared to do it with chewing gum. Uneeda dared to do it with soda crackers. Now Bradford is taking the dare in another business where others said "it couldn't be done."

For Bradford is the first in the dyeing industry to advertise in an organized way. Now it is telling retailers and consumers, as well as converters and manufacturers, that fabrics dyed by Bradford are really fast color. Now it is urging buyers, for their own protection, to look on the selvage for the Bradford process mark, *B. D. A. (U.S.A.)* GUARANTEED FAST.

Kaumagraph mark basis of advertising

"But our entire policy of merchandising and advertising has largely been made possible," says a Bradford official, "by the use of Kaumagraph Transfers.

"For Kaumagraphs offered a practical method by which we could stamp our process mark on the fabrics we dye. Without such identification, carrying out our advertising would have been very difficult. Customers would never know what they were getting. Unscrupulous dealers could substitute undependable goods for Bradford-dyed fabrics. There would be no close tie-up between our advertising and the demand our advertising creates."

Identifies the Dyer

"The use of Kaumagraphs," says this Bradford official, "eliminated once and for all, every one of these dangers. By means of Kaumagraphs, our guarantee process mark is stamped along the selvage by machine, at intervals, alternating with the mark of the customer. We insist upon placing our mark in this way on every piece of fast color fabric we dye, for it is the only means by which we can trace whether or not the goods were dyed by us."

* * *

The Kaumagraph Transfer method is the only practical method of applying trademarks to hosiery, silk, cotton goods, woolens, and other textile fabrics.

With Kaumagraphs you can stamp your trademark on

the fabric in any color—with a beautiful mark that won't smudge or discolor. Kaumagraphs can be applied by machine along the selvage; by hand in one second as an end stamp; or on the toe of hosiery.

Kaumagraph's Service Department offers you a helpful, untiring assistance in designing or applying a trademark. Kaumagraph's Lithographic Department offers unequalled service in quality and prompt deliveries, on such lithographic requirements as board end labels and hosiery packing.

This twin Service is without parallel—only Kaumagraph offers it. We urge you to send the coupon below today for samples of our Lithographic work and of Kaumagraph Transfers, to learn how Kaumagraph's Twin Service can serve you.



Above: Photo shows how Kaumagraph-applied process mark of Bradford Dyeing Association (U. S. A.) appears on Bradford FAST COLOR fabrics. At right: Typical Bradford advertisement showing how this company is teaching the public to look for its Kaumagraph - applied process mark. Bradford's board end labels are also obtained from the Kaumagraph Company, through its lithographic department.



KAUMAGRAPH CO.

350-356 West 31st St., New York City

Please send us samples of Kaumagraph's Twin Service, together with full information.

Name _____

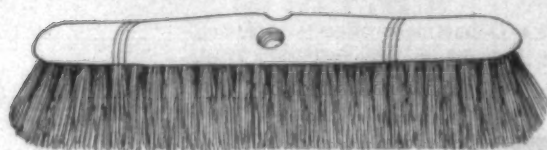
Address _____

S. T. B. 8-5

**PERKINS
Practical
Brush**

*What's Your
Cleaning Mileage?*

Have you ever stopped to figure how much cleaning mileage you were getting from your floor sweeps and scrubbing brushes?

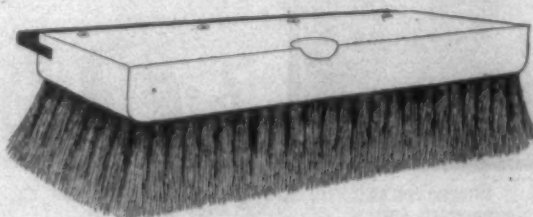


Cleaning brushes may all look alike—

but there is a heap of difference in their wearing qualities.

The two types of cleaning brushes you see here were developed by our designers expressly for the mills. Their appearance has been duplicated—but their wearing qualities have never been equalled.

Make sure you are getting the greatest possible cleaning mileage. By all means specify Perkins Brushes.



Atlanta Brush Co.

Atlanta, Ga.

**Guaranteed
Textile
Brushes**

M E R R O W I N G

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

J. B. Ford & Co.'s New Plant

Nearly thirty years ago The J. B. Ford Company of Wyandotte, Michigan, was organized for the manufacture of commercial cleaning materials that would increase cleaning efficiency and yet be so economical in actual use as to be of profit to both user and manufacturer. That this has been accomplished is evidenced by the new factory and office buildings of The J. B. Ford Company shown here.

It may be of interest to learn that there are over 1422 tons of steel in The J. B. Ford Company building alone. This building is 285 feet wide, 370 feet on its longest side, 73 feet high in front, and 84 feet high at the rear. Some idea of the output of this factory may be gained by knowing that the total capacity of

The growth of The J. B. Ford Company is aptly illustrated by contrasting the car loading facilities of the original and present factories. The original J. B. Ford factory had space to load but three freight cars at a time. Today, twenty freight cars may be loaded at one time, and yet not interfere with the local trucking business which is accommodated at the four shipping entrances shown in the photograph.

The building shown at the right of the photograph houses the sales and treasury departments of The J. B. Ford Company, 21000 square feet of floor space giving ample room for the many necessary workers.

Immediately behind the office building shown is another of similar size and height which houses the advertising department. It is here that the well-known Wyandotte



the storage tanks for the raw materials from which Wyandotte Products are made is over 154 tons.

And too, the photograph printed above pictures only the finishing departments of The J. B. Ford Company, the raw materials being produced in a plant that is not shown. Should these figures seem unreasonable, you will doubtless revise your opinion when you learn that those who are adept at figures have recently stated that practically one third of the total working time of the world is spent in performing operations of one kind or another.

As invention and civilization progresses, the number and type of cleaning operations it naturally follows that more efficiency and more economy must be secured from the cleaning materials used.

With the demand for efficient cleaning materials constantly increasing there are many who will ask if these new J. B. Ford Company buildings will guarantee cleaning material users a dependable and prompt supply of "Wyandotte." The question is best answered by again referring to figures.

Wyandotte products are supplied to their users by over 2500 selling agents, each carrying his own stock, and each having at all times available the factory storage stocks of Wyandotte which have maintained in over 300 cities in North America. And further, twenty companies doing business in practically every civilized country of the world are supplying Wyandotte products to export users.

calendars are printed, as well as the many hundreds of thousands of circulars, blotters, and booklets which each year are used by Wyandotte distributors. All trade journal and direct mail advertising is also handled from this building.

As you are doubtless aware, Wyandotte is a suburb of Detroit and a standing invitation is extended you to visit the new home of The J. B. Ford Company at any time it is convenient for you. And it is hoped that you will find The J. B. organization just as friendly and just as eager to be of service to you personally as they are eager to supply you with those cleaning materials that truly clean clean at a reasonable cost.

Rayon Boosted Silks

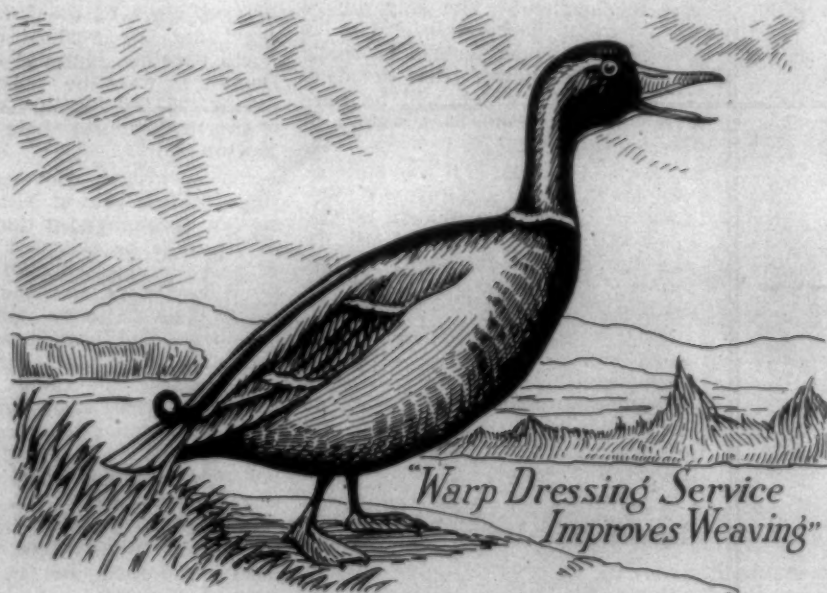
In one of their daily newspaper editorials the Mabley & Carew Company discuss silk and rayon as follows:

"Curious, isn't it, that we are prone to croak, notwithstanding our limited range of vision? A very few years ago a new product came onto the market — artificial silk, otherwise known, commercially, as rayon. Certain 'wise' ones predicted that it would seriously interfere with the sale of cultivated silk. Statistics just compiled show that instead of hurting silk, rayon has helped it and increased the sales of the same. The ingenuity of man in duplicating natural products is great, but somehow nature has a way of holding its own."

ARCY—

A Means of Getting The Most Value From a Dollar's Worth of Starch

A RCY is a product used in warp sizing and cloth finishing for converting ordinary thick boiling pearl starch into a soluble form, the solutions of which are transparent and remain fluid at lower temperatures.



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The use of ARCY results in less shedding of short fibres, due to the conservation of all binding properties of natural thick boiling starch. ARCY liquefaction of natural starch is **NATURE'S** mild way of producing slow congealing starch solutions, without lessening the original desirable properties created by **nature**. Hence the ability of the dressed warp yarns to withstand the chafing action of the reed without "shedding."

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American Rapidase Company, Inc.

Sole Distributors for all Southern States:

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Virginia



"Lug Straps That Last"

BONDARON Lug Straps outwear ordinary lug straps many times because of their great tensile strength. In addition to their long wearing quality BONDARON Lug Straps are soft and pliable. This pliability and softness when used to pull the picker stick has a cushioning effect which acts as a shock absorber for the blow.

BONDARON Lug Straps perform so well because they are manufactured by a secret process which tans leather to make it pliable yet strong and durable.

In leather it always pays to buy the best. Insist upon genuine BONDARON Lug Straps and cut down your leather loom expense.

Write for Booklet 101

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617 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

McAden Mills To Use Southern Power

McAdenville, N. C.—Announcement was made by R. R. Ray, president and general manager of the McAden Mills, that the Southern Power Company would furnish electric power for the McAden Mills in return for the water privileges at McAdenville.

Negotiations that have been a long time pending between the Wateree Power Company and the McAden Mills for an exchange of power have been concluded. Arrangements have been made by which, under the terms of a long lease, the Southern Power Company will electrify the mill in exchange for the water privileges at McAdenville, Mr. Ray said.

This transaction brings to an end a long series of negotiations and rumors which have been in process since the Southern Power Company began to secure water rights along the Catawba and its tributaries incident to the raising of the big dam at India Hook, near Rock Hill.

Announcement was made some months ago of the purchase of the Spencer Mountain Mill property by the Southern Power Company. Rumors were rife that the same thing would happen at McAdenville, but this announcement from Mr. Ray allays all rumors. The mill will remain under the present ownership and management. The only difference is that henceforth it will be electrically driven instead of being run by water power from the dam at McAdenville which will be rendered useless by the back waters of the South Fork.

The McAdenville Mill was built in 1882 by the late Col. Rufus Y. McAden, of Charlotte, president of the First National Bank of that city. It was the first modern mill in the county. It has 27,000 spindles and 350 looms.

None of the details or any of the terms of the agreement with the Southern Power Company were given out by Mr. Ray, the above statement from him being the only information he would give at this time.

Burlington Hosiery Center

Burlington, N. C.—Recognized as "the hosiery mill center of the South," Burlington manufactures in her 16 mills approximately 90,000 dozens of half and full fashioned hose a week, the majority of which are finished in the two large finishing plants, in addition to finishing thousands of dozens imported here from other knitting centers.

From the shipping rooms of Burlington go to every State in the Union and to every foreign country boxes of hosiery bearing the labels which have made the city and its products famous. They represent the highest development in the business, in the raw material and the finished piece.

The machinery and the buildings which house it are in every case modern and up-to-date and are kept so by the wide-awake, progressive spirit of the men who created the

business here and are carrying it forward. Old machinery and old methods of manufacture are discarded as they become obsolete, and are replaced with the machines and methods which meet the modern demand, that in the manufacture of hosiery, like everything else, is continually evolutionary and revolutionary.

Practically every mill here is equipped with a late machine on which a skilled pattern designer may create original ideas in the novelty half hose now sweeping the country.

While certain other industries in this section have been in the grip of dull business, the hosiery mills have been deluged with orders, in many cases representing their production for months ahead.

Resale of Mecklenburg Mills Confirmed

Charlotte, N. C.—Property of the Mecklenburg Mills Company at Newton, Catawba county, has been sold again, and this time the sale will stick. The sale was held at Newton at noon Wednesday, but the official order of confirmation was lately signed by Federal Judge E. Yates Webb. His signature was affixed in chambers at Shelby, to which place the report of Sidney S. Alderman, special master was carried by R. L. Blaylock, clerk of the United States court for the western district of North Carolina. Clarence C. Hale, of Delaware, was the purchaser, he paying \$253,000 for the two parcels of the Mecklenburg chain located at Newton.

Special master Alderman, in his report of the sale at Newton Wednesday, recommended that the bids of Mr. Hale be accepted, since the property in question had been idle for three years and the company which had formerly operated the properties had been bankrupt for about that length of time. Several months ago the same properties were sold to the same bidder at the same price, but a technicality caused the resale Wednesday which has now been confirmed and made final and absolute.

The official order of Judge Webb awards a fee of \$2,000 to special master Alderman and an additional sum of \$1,072.96 for disbursements, including bills for advertisements. The Fidelity Trust Company, of New York, is awarded \$24,626.15, of which \$1,500 is for services as trustee under mortgage of April 1, 1922; \$91.18 is for disbursements as trustee, and \$23,034.97 is for fees, allowances and disbursements of its solicitors and counsel.

E. F. McGowan, referee in bankruptcy, was paid \$10,000 for his services, but there is nothing in the order, it is plainly stated, that may be construed as impairing the rights of the Draper Corporation, of Maine, to retake and repossess itself of certain machinery located upon certain properties of the Mecklenburg company. Payment of state and county taxes upon the properties he purchased by Mr. Hale will be credited upon the purchase price, the order states.

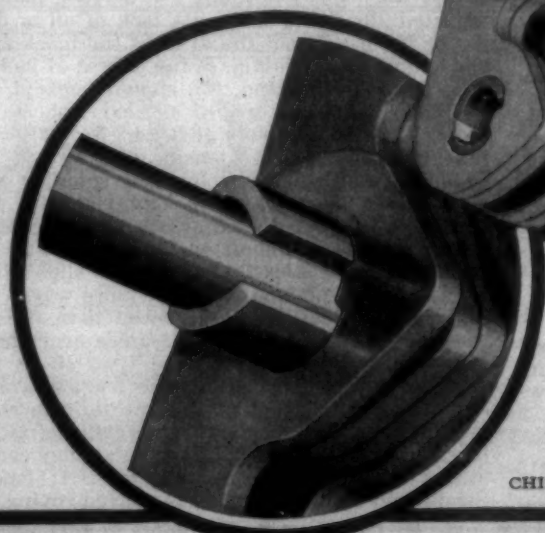
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LINK-BELT

Efficient Silent Chain Drives

Practical Discussions

By
Practical Men

Yarn Diameters.

Editor:

When speaking of yarn diameter, what is meant, the actual compressed diameter, or the flexible natural diameter? Ark.

Cloth Thicknesses.

Editor:

In order to secure the actual thickness of any piece of cloth what is the best practical method to employ? Is the thickness of a fabric equal to the diameter of the yarn from which it is made plus a definite allowance for intersections of the yarns? Ark.

Answer to Cotton Seed.

Editor:

"Cotton Seed" and "Mill," you will find travelers are now being made in one-half numbers. We have used them for sometime. Ask for them from dealer. W. L. S.

Answer to Cotton Seed.

Editor:

I note Cotton Seed asks about travelers in half numbers. We have been using 9½ 0 in our mill for 2 years. Traveler.

Answer to I. D. K.

Editor:

The reason for using wooden keys in the gears and which information has been asked for I. D. K., is to prevent great damage which might be done to the napper clothing, when the stripper jumps out of time and meshes into the valuable napper roll clothing. When the stripper roll gets caught into the valuable napper roll wire, it is better to strip or shear the wooden key and stall the stripper roll. An iron key would not give nor shear off. K. A. T.

Answer to Va.

Editor:

"Va." advises that he has trouble with clearer waste hanging down in front of his top clearers, and that it gets twisted into the roving. He also asks for a remedy for this trouble.

This is a constant source of trouble in most mills at the present time. It is more troublesome with new rolls than with old top rolls in use, not only on roving frames, but also on spinning frames. There is only one good remedy, and that is to have revolving top clearers.

There are two kinds of these revolving top clearers now in use, one is to have revolving top clear on each section of the cap bars. The other system is more for fine work, and is known as the revolving sheep's head. This a cone-shaped roll of about 4 inches diameter at one end and tapered down to about 2 inches at the other end. It is covered with clearer cloth. Preferably, it is made of hardwood so that it will have some weight. If this roll is placed at one end of the frame, it will gradually travel to the opposite end. The operative then, merely turns it over and it will proceed to travel to the other end. Either one of these two methods used as a substitute for stationary top clearers will at once remedy "Va.'s" old trouble. The wonder is that the old stationary top clearers are not thrown out of our mills, as they do about as much harm as they do good. Mansfield.

Answer to Questioner.

Editor:

Regarding "Questioner's" inquiry about the standard size or weight of spindle banding? Will say that a very common standard which has been adopted by mill men in general is 100 bands to the pound for medium yarns say 16s to 30s. Ninety bands per pound for coarser work, 120 bands to the pound for fine work. Supt.

Answer to New Mill.

Editor:

As a successful overseer and superintendent for many years, my experience has been that an allowance of two feet and six inches (2 ft. 6 in.) makes a liberal allowance and good working space for alleys between roving, spinning and twisting frames, as asked for by New Mill. And where floor space is very valuable I have gotten along quite well with an alley space of only 2 feet 3 inches. Operator.

Answer to Carder.

Editor:

Considering the question of Carder about beater speeds, etc. Progressive mill men of the present time are generally agreed that the speed of beaters should not exceed 900 to 1200 R. P. M. Many carders are reducing the speeds to 900 R. P. M. on their finishers, and not over 1000 on the intermediates. The days of running picker beaters 1500 to 1800 R. P. M. are gone by, because it has been gradually found that the higher speeds injure the cotton fibres. Old Boy.

Causes of Bad Spinning

A series of articles contributed to a Prize Contest on this Subject
Number Sixty-eight

Assuming that we have our cards in good condition and set up as close as possible not to rub or face the clothing, and the operators do their piecing correctly, the causes of bad spinning at the drawing are:

Top rolls in bad condition of leather, full of grooves caused from long wear and too much improperly mixed varnish; rolls not spaced right; draft not properly divided between the different rolls; rolls not weighted correctly from front to back, and worn necks on the steel rolls, from front to back, and worn nicks on the steel rolls, especially the calender rolls. All of these defects tend to produce drawing, of a lumpy or uneven character. Light and heavy sections in the drawing or sliver most commonly called singles and doubles are caused by stop motion not responding or acting promptly when an end runs out, or careless work by the operator. Too much or too little draft between calender and front roll gives bad results as too much draft will cause thin places in the sliver, while not enough will produce lumps or thick places; stock too heavy at back to suit the weighting of the rolls, also draft from front to back too great. Supposing that the machines are kept reasonably clean and oiled regularly and properly and the sliver goes to the slubbers in good condition the causes of bad spinning as produced at the slubbers are given below.

Bad Work at the Slubbers.

Bad spinning that is caused by carelessness at the slubbers will be traced to several things. Chief among them is a careless operative as bad piecing, either at the back or in front will cause endless trouble throughout all the processes that follow. The worst enemy to spinning or weaving is what is known as hard ends. These are caused by the operator sometimes twisting the roving too hard when putting up ends and in several cases inserting as much as 200 per cent too much twist which will not draw out, besides ruining several rolls, which sometimes are not promptly replaced with good ones, and continues to make roving of an uneven character for a long time before taken out of the frame. The next is carelessness at the slubber. This comes from certain ends breaking down in front and running on to another bobbin, causing a real doubling. If not pulled off which is often the case, it invariably shows up in the finished product, and is referred to as bad spinning and spoils the looks if not the quality of the goods. The mechanical causes of bad spinning at the slubbers can be classed as machines worn out from long use or good machines not geared or properly adjusted. Chafed or bad rolls, lack of oil or dirty machines is the fault of the operator and not the fault of the machine, but is part of the cause of bad spinning. To minimize the causes of bad spinning at the slubbers, the rolls, both bottom and, top should be kept in good condition, clean and well lubricated and spaced as near right to produce even roving as can be with the adjustments at hand. No matter how even the stock is when it leaves the rolls, the tension will stretch it full of thin places, which produces another cause for bad spinning unless the let-off or tension gearing on the machine is kept right for the different changes in the weather, assuming that they are right for a normal day. In a large room that has several slubbers on the same hank roving some of them will have slight characteristics that requires a slight difference in the tension gears. This can be explained in one or more ways. For instance, one frame may be stiff and require more power than others, causing heavy duty and slipping of cone belts. Also frames near the windows and doors may be surrounded by more moisture than those furthest from them. Also carriage out of balance on some frames causing cone belt to slip slightly, but not enough to notice. To get uniform roving, the machines should be level and lined properly so there will be no binding in the bearings. The layers of roving should be as close as they can be not to pile on top of each other as if too wide or too close. If tension does not stay the same throughout the doff, it causes uneven roving and in the end, bad spinning.

Causes of Bad Spinning at Intermediates and Speeders.

Assuming that we have succeeded in getting this far without spoiling the work through carelessness of the operatives, or faults of the machines, the chief causes of bad spinning are:

Bad creeling and bad piecing, both in back and when putting up ends. If one will stop to consider the bobbins creeled and the piecings done by any operative in a day he will readily see a great many causes for bad spinning if not done correctly. The short doublings, singlings, and over twisted ends gets through the spinning rolls, and into the cloth very often no matter how careful you are at the spinning frame. For instance, if you use heavier travelers to break down the singles, you are helping the doublings to get through, and if you use a light traveler to catch the doubles, the singlings will go through. The only solution is not to make them. Other causes for bad spinning at this process are about the same as those at the slubbers, only more harmful to the spinning room and much more noticeable. A good carder when receiving his bad work from spinning room can almost invariably tell whether it came directly from faults of speeder room or from some other process through the speeder room. However, I will call attention to the fact that the stock is much finer and more delicate at the speeders, and is the last chance the card room has to produce work that won't cause bad spinning. The machines should have no defects and the operatives should be required to do their part well.

The rolls should be kept in the best condition possible, and the tension should be kept as near constant as conditions will permit. Excessive drafts should not be allowed, even at the expense of production. And the twist per inch should be the amount required to wind the roving on to the bobbins with the proper tension, and run in the spinning frame creels without being stretched in the least. Now, if we are producing roving that has no imperfections, such as lumps, singles, or doubles, too much leaf or foreign matter, bad piecings or clearer waste or small particles of lint and dust from the flyers or other parts of the frame, not twisted too little or too much and looks smooth and even if the spinning proves to be bad the cause is local and in a great many cases can be overcome.

Causes of Bad Spinning that Originate in the Spinning Department.

Before trying to show the causes for bad spinning originating within itself, so to speak, it will not be out of place to ask the question, how good must it be to be called ideal, of good spinning? I have never seen a perfect bobbin of roving and have never seen a perfect bobbin of yarn. I have seen roving and yarns that were more even than others, but none perfect. I have seen some that were considerably cleaner than others, but none absolutely free from imperfections. Now, assuming that the spinning would be good otherwise, the causes for bad spinning are: Worn or badly abused steel rolls. (This includes worn and loose necks, worn and slick flutes, which tends to let the leather rolls slip and not draw the roving uniformly.) Hard leather rolls with no cushion and full of grooves caused from poorly adjusted roving traverse, or in some cases roving traverse not moving at all; rolls kept in frame after being damaged: a new roll larger on one end than it is on the other; dry or dirty rolls which retards the speed, affecting the yarn in different ways depending on which one is retarded; rolls irregularly weighted caused by weights being at different lengths from the lever screw or fulcrum; levers resting on creel boards, which causes uneven drawing and bad spinning; too long draft also will make weak and uneven yarn. Now, assuming that the ring is of proper size and perfectly round and the stroke not too long, the spindle running in the centre from top to bottom of stroke, and the traveler just heavy enough to keep the balloon of the yarn within the bounds of reason, some more causes of bad spinning are: Bent spindles, broken bolsters, dirty, gummy, and in some cases dry, which like improperly fitting bobbins produce weak places in the yarn; spindle speed too great for length of staple and size of rings, which cause excessive ballooning, producing too much friction against separator heads, therefore causing more breakage and fuzzing the yarn at bottom of stroke, especially if the yarn is uneven. Other causes of bad spinning which are due to carelessness can be traced to dirty creels, blunt roving skewers, broken roving steps, worn travelers

and worn or grooved thread guides, crooked or worn scavenger rolls, loose guide hinges, and guide not over top of spindle, causing undue strain and more breakage. Any kind of lint catching to the thread through the agency of the little currents of air from the belts which is caused by not keeping the machinery clean enough at all times will also tend to cause bad spinning.

Last but not least is the way the operators do their cleaning, creeling and piecing. No matter how good the condition of the stock, machines and the operation up to this process the spinner can contribute largely to the cause of bad spinning by lapping the ends of roving too much when creeling also by carelessly getting the droppings from the rolls on the threads while wiping out the roving and guides, also letting imperfections in the roving go through that they see and could take out show up which would help to eliminate the causes of bad spinning at least to a certain extent.

R. E. K.

Number Sixty-nine

The card room may be running fine and yet not be turning out even work. The roving may be uneven, it might not have enough twist, which would cause bad work in spinning, it might have too much twist, which would make hard ends, ruin roller coverings and cause bad running spinning.

Spinning frames may be out of line and not level, bolsters in bad shape, spindles out of plumb. The spinning may be running with too much speed. We should see that the spinning frames get the proper cleaning. Roving creels should be kept clean, rolls, roll bars, front and back guides and ring rail should be kept clean. If clearers are not kept clean it will cause bad running work.

Steel rolls may be in bad shape and cause poor work. I think steel rolls should be removed and thoroughly cleaned at least twice a year. Flutes should not be burred and rolls should be properly aligned. They should be set according to the cotton being run. If they are not set to the staple, it will result in considerable bad work. If rolls are set too close, the draft will break the staple of the cotton. If set too wide, they will make an uneven draft and make lumpy yarn, as well as poor yarn that will cause spinning to run bad, uneven weights and poor breaking strength.

The steel rolls will cause ends to come down if they are roughened from cutting off laps on the fluted rolls. Fixers and all others should push laps off the fluted part of rolls before cutting them off.

Another cause of trouble lack of proper oiling on spinning frames. A

(Continued on Page 20)

RAYON REEDS

On account of the ever-increasing use of Rayon (artificial silk) by Southern cotton mills, we are making a reed particularly adapted to the Rayon yarns.

Special attention is necessary to the finish on the wire used in these reeds, which finish requires approximately three times the length of time usually given to regular reed wire.

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Mr. Mill Man, take this opportunity of making the acquaintance of Ark Belting at our expense. You will like it.

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John A. Law Cites Trade Handicaps

Two fundamental characteristics of the cotton textile industry differentiating it from the other industries, are: First, the large number of people employed in the industry and dependent upon it for livelihood—said to be greater than in any other industry; second, the large investment in proportion to the value of the manufactured product, says John A. Law, president of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

No average merchant can turn his stock of goods only once a year without soon being numbered among the missing, yet the cost of the average cotton mill plant is about equal to the value of its annual output, thus limiting its operations to one annual turnover.

One does not have to be a Solomon to recognize this as a fundamental handicap of the cotton manufacturing business, and a handicap that is, of course, increased the more the plant is allowed to stand idle.

Through inadequate distribution of cotton goods—due to loss of markets, abbreviated clothing, substitution of silk and rayon fabrics and failure to promote new uses—frequent or periodic curtailment has become necessary to an extent that is working great hardships on both the employees and investors in the industry, calling for concerted and vigorous remedial action on the part of all interested in or dependent upon the industry.

This, as I see it, is the occasion for the establishment of the proposed "Textile Institute" and in view of existing laws, it should be most gratifying to those promoting the institute to recognize in it the opposite of a "combination in restraint of trade," but, on the contrary, an institution intended, through careful study and analysis of conditions, to eliminate waste, to develop new markets and new uses for cotton goods, thus creating more permanent employment for the vast army of workers dependent upon the industry and an outlet for the raw products of the cotton farmer and an adequate return to the investor in cotton mill shares.

Surely this is a task of sufficient importance and sufficient promise to challenge the attention not only of the best minds in the industry, but of all seeking national prosperity.

Hesters' Annual Cotton Figures

New Orleans, La.—Secretary H. G. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announced Monday the commercial crop for the year ending July 31, amounting to 15,614,707 bales, an increase over last year of 916,351, an increase over the previous year of 4,324,310 and an increase over 1922-23 of 4,331,901 bales.

Southern consumption, which he stated at 4,778,926 bales, Mr. Hester said, indicates an increase of 398,808 bales compared with last year before last of 793,598.

The consumption of cotton, including linters, in the Southern States, is the largest ever known.

Mr. Hester makes the world's consumption of American cotton 15,165,000 bales and the amount carried over at the close of July 5,362,000 bales. The world's consumption said the secretary, has never before reached 15,000,000 bales. He makes the year's exports including shipments to Canada 8,253,163 bales, practically reaching last year's total.

Continuing on the enormous consumption, Mr. Hester said that it is largely due to the use of relatively cheap low grades cottons by the mills and other consuming establishments.

Other data, relating to port movements, exports and other items, will be promulgated in a few days Mr. Hester announced.

Lancashire Spinners Draw Up Combine Plan

Manchester, Eng.—Full details are now available of the scheme to form a combine company of Lancashire spinners of all yarns made from American cotton.

The scheme has the backing of more than 31 prominent cotton mill directors, who represent a capital of \$250,000.00. They include Harry Dixon, chairman of the Dixon group of mills, Cecil Hilton, M. P., J. A. Barber-Lomax, S. F. Mellor, A. E. Harrison, J. S. Hammersley, and Jesse Thorpe, ex-president of the Manchester Cotton Association. The primary object of the combine is to establish minimum prices for American yarns, and it is suggested that shares should be taken up at \$4.50 per hundred spindles.

The articles of Association would provide for the appointment of a strong board of about 20 directors including a president and a general manager. The board would from time to time fix minimum prices for standard counts of yarn, which will show a reasonable profit to a cotton mill based on \$12.50 a mule spindle and \$20.00 a ring spindle. Experts would be engaged in grading yarns by number and without knowledge of the maker's name. The board would decide whether the prices should be published daily, bi-weekly or weekly.

An important point in the proposed articles of Association is to raise by borrowing or by levying a fund to pay the annual charges of the company and in addition a reserve or fighting fund to meet the competition of non-members.

All members of the combine would agree to use a common contract and not to sell below the minimum prices placed on their yarns. Duplicate contracts would be forwarded to the board but would be kept secret.

The penalty for any member transgressing the provision of the combine would be the forfeiture of his shares and the publication of his name as having been expelled for unfaithfulness.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations officially states that there is no reason why the American spinning trade should not make an effort to organize a yarn selling association and that such a proposal offers possibilities of advantage to the trade.

HOUGHTON

You Want What You Want When You Want It

by Chas. E. Carpenter,
The Old Man of the Houghton Family

"I want what I want when I want it," is a phrase made famous in comic opera, but when it comes to making a quick belt repair or belt replacement, in a mill and knowledge as to how to do the job best is wanted, the phrase is applicable, in a most serious sense. In fact, while men and machines are idle, awaiting the completion of the task and those doing it are hunting for "that belt book," or running around the mill asking for the proper information, the phrase ceases to be a comedy and becomes a tragedy.

There are many nice little ways and tricks applicable to the installation, repair and care of belting, which, although one may have known, one usually forgets, because not frequently called upon to use the knowledge.

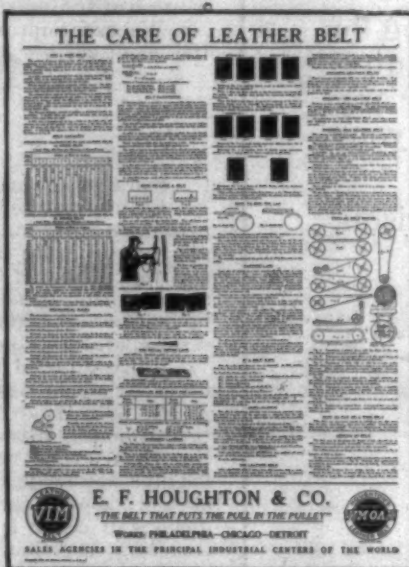
Experts estimate that if all leather belting were installed properly and cared for intelligently, the cost of leather belting would be reduced 50%.

For the purpose of keeping the most essential rules for the installation and care of leather belting

permanently before those who should know, the Houghton Research Staff has compiled these rules, with illustrations, as a wall hanger, about the size of a large calendar.

This hanger is known as THE CARE OF LEATHER BELT hanger and will be mailed to any regular subscriber to the *SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN* free of charge, on request. As we produce these hangers in the Houghton Print Shop, they are not so very costly, considering their real value, and it has become common practice for mills to hang one copy on a wall of each room where belts are operating. This not only serves as a constant reminder of the proper belt practice, but it insures the information right at hand when wanted. There are 30,000 of these hangers on the walls of American industries today.

Fill out the following blank, and be certain to insert the number of copies required. It is best to have two copies hung in the larger rooms.



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THOMAS W-S-D Grates have real merit and are used by representative concerns in all sections. Let us submit proposal with full data for your plant.

THOMAS GRATE BAR CO., Birmingham, Ala.

CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 17)

good oiler is as important as a good fixer. Too much oil is especially bad and will cause work to run badly. The oil should be put where it is needed and not spattered over the frames where it is not needed. Lack of oil will cause trouble and unnecessary wear and tear which naturally causes work to run bad.

A bander can cause poor spinning and bad running work by the way he ties on the bands.

The roving traverse can cause much bad work. If it does not make the right stroke it will wear a groove in the rolls, making oversize and poor yarn and of course make the work run bad. This is worse on combed yarn where there is no weight on the middle roll.

If rings are badly worn, they will cause bad work. If travelers are too light or too heavy, work will run bad. Before changing travelers on all frames, they should be tried out to ascertain the proper traveler according to the speed and the wear of the rings. Travelers should be light enough to let the yarn flange, but should be heavy enough when running double creel roving and one strand breaks back, or a singling comes through, the end will break down immediately without putting singling yarn on the bobbin.

Poor bobbins will cause poor spinning. Worn bobbins that do not fit the spindles, or splintered bobbins, or bobbins otherwise damaged tend to cause bad running spinning.

We can improve our spinning by watching the humidity, not letting the room get too dry or too damp and also watching the windows.

Hurley.

Number Seventy

Some of the causes of bad spinning are:

Frames not being on a steady floor; frames being out of line and level; cylinders not running true; cylinder bearings worn; pulleys on cylinder not running true; spindles not in center of ring when ring rail is at bottom and top; ring rails out of level while they should be leveled both ways; slightly bent spindles; worn bolsters; spindles not properly adjusted to fit bolster, sometimes being too high or too low; separators not properly set; separators allowed to get too dirty.

Rings allowed to work out of place, one side being higher than the other; traveler cleaners too far from ring, or bent out of place; too high speed; rings slightly worn; guide wires out of set; guide wires loose in thread board; lifting rods too loose in bushings; traverse rail running too fast; heart cams worn at point which causes them to dwell on change; bobbins not made to fit spindles; bobbins not bored true; bobbins split at bottom; bobbins bruised at top; bobbins or quills choked up and forced down will cause spindles to wobble; travelers too light or heavy; rusty travelers; travelers that don't suit rings; rings rather large or small for numbers and speed running; gear studs worn; gears set too deep; steel rolls binding in stands; too long a draft; not enough or too much twist.

Pulleys over head out of balance; driving belts not properly put together will cause frames to vibrate; bands too large, small or slack; poor top rolls; rolls worn at neck or ends; cap bars worn at end of rolls; rolls put in with lap the wrong way; worn saddles; steel rolls bent, with worn and loose necks; saddles running without wicks; levers out of level; levers worn where fitted to stirrup; bad under clearers, not properly covered, crooked or bad pins in end; bad top clearers, without cloth, top creel out of level; creel steps out or broken; roving skewers blunt at bottom; roving skewers projecting through creel, and boring into roving above or breaking back; roving trumpets bent or rubbing against back rolls; too much or not enough humidity.

As to the humidity, the spinner should be his own judge, as some stock requires more than other. Some mills making the same goods require more humidity than another if in different parts of the country.

One cause of bad spinning is overseers, second hands and fixers letting lots of small things grow into big things before noticing them. As to cleaning and oiling, I will not attempt to give any rule for cleaning or oiling, as our subject is causes of bad running spinning, but will mention where the want of it affects spinning, namely, dry spindles, dry rolls, head and pulley ends, and saddles, roller stands, cylinder bearings, dirty rolls, dirty creels, dirty sides, dirty clearers, top and under, or anything in or around the room that needs to be cleaned or oiled.

South Carolina.

Number Seventy-one

If I should take charge of a spinning room that was running bad I would proceed as follows:

I would size the yarn to see if the weight was right and if it had the proper twist in it. Then I would examine all draft and twist gears. Would take the constant of every frame to see that all were alike. I would examine my travelers to see if they were right for number of yarn being spun. I would see if my rollers were set for staple of cotton being run. I would take out all bad rollers and see that they were oiled properly and put in new roller bars if worn. I would examine my hands to see if they

(Continued on Page 27)

MATHIESON Chemicals

Mathieson Traffic Service

THE complicated industrial structure of today has made transportation one of the foremost problems with which industry has to contend. Expert traffic counsel has become essential to the prompt and efficient handling of freight movements.

In the chemical-consuming industries in particular, where highly technical materials are dealt with, the traffic expert is indispensable. Yet the average user of chemicals is but poorly informed on traffic matters and comparatively few can afford to maintain a traffic department of their own.

It is for this reason that the Mathieson organization includes a full staff of traffic experts for the service of all customers. Questions of freight rates, routings, tracing and expediting of shipments, claims against carriers, etc., are all handled for Mathieson customers by our well organized Traffic Department. Our staff welcomes the opportunity of assisting customers with their traffic problems and is on the alert at all times for traffic changes which might affect their interests, whether or not such changes have any direct connection with Mathieson products.

Consumers should give careful consideration to the advantages of Mathieson traffic service before seeking a source of supply elsewhere.

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*Soda Ash ~ Bleaching Powder
Modified Virginia Soda
Aqua Ammonia*

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Yarn Mills Installing Looms

WE commend the action of the Russell Manufacturing Company of Alexander City, Ala., in installing looms for the manufacture of pajama checks and we hope that their example will be followed by more yarn mills.

We have absolute faith in the return of prosperity to the cotton manufacturing industry of the South, as a whole, but can see no future for carded yarns and are not so very optimistic relative to combed yarns.

A very large portion of the output of carded yarns formerly went into hosiery, but the hosiery consumption of carded yarn has been greatly reduced by rayon and silk and will never again be very large.

The yarn mills that formerly sold their entire output to hosiery mills are now forced to sell a portion of same to weaving mills and spinners may as well face the fact that there is an overproduction of carded weaving yarns and with the exception of temporary spurts, reasonable profits can not under present conditions, be expected from the operation of carded yarn mills.

At the present time with cotton costing 48½ cents, 20/2 yarns can be purchased at 31 cents and some have been sold at 30 cents.

A reference to Clark's Tables of Manufacturing Margins on Weaving Yarn, shows that adding the cost of waste and deducting commission, discounts and freight, the amount left with 18½ cent cotton and 31 cent yarn is 6.15 cents and there is not a mill in the South that can pay wages, salaries, supplies and overhead on 20/2 yarns for 6.15 cents, in fact, that is less than the labor cost in most mills.

When hard pressed to explain why they sell yarns on any such

basis the mill managers get out their pencils and reduce their waste from 3 to 5 per cent less than has been shown upon their last audited statements and they eliminate on paper many items of cost that are just as certain and just as fixed as the coming of tomorrow.

Through ignorance and unjustified optimism the mill managers always show on paper that they are breaking even and they would do so if yarns were selling below the cost of the raw cotton.

Under present conditions there is little future for the carded yarn industry and we predict that unless there is a more general move to reduce the output of carded yarns by installing looms there will be only short periods of profit.

It is true that the cloth mills have not done very well for the past three years, but it is noted that on January 1st and July 1st most of the cloth mills pay their regular dividends, while all that the stockholders get from the carded yarn mills are excuses and the same thing applies, but to a lesser extent, to the combed yarn mills.

The cloth mills are in competition with the cloth mills of New England with the certain knowledge that they can manufacture goods cheaper than the mills in that section.

Carded yarn mills are in direct competition with other carded yarn mills in the South with the certain knowledge that there is an overproduction and with the further certain knowledge that, not one carded yarn mill out of five, has a manager who knows much about the cost of production or has even average ability as a salesman.

Adding looms to one-third of the carded yarn mills in the South might cause a number of cloth mills in New England to cease operation.

Failure to add looms is going to

mean eventual bankruptcy for many yarn mills in the South.

We believe in optimism, but the man who expects the carded yarn mills to become prosperous and stay prosperous, is in the class of those confined to certain institutions.

English Mills Seeking Credit

WE note with much interest the following:

Oldham, Eng.—A sensation has been caused throughout Lancashire by announcement that, for first time in history, cotton trade is forced to resort to foreign sources for credit.

The above refers to the fact that English mills have been securing loans in New York, but is has a very far reaching significance and one which may have a bearing upon the future of the textile industry of the South.

England has about 56,000,000 cotton spindles and formerly dominated the cotton goods trade of the world.

Like New England she has tried to go on with old machinery and under the burden of labor unions and Government taxes finds herself in a financially crippled condition today.

Their machinery is wearing out without sufficient replacements and it is only a matter of time when they will not be in position to compete, in the matter of quality, with our mills.

The cotton mills of the South must see the replacement of old and inefficient machinery as a vital factor in their future success and must never get into the same condition as England and New England.

We can never make this statement too many times.

Keep On Curtailing

A NEW YORK market report says:

Sales of cotton goods during the week were in excess of current production by a small margin, but production is now being increased.

Any reduction in curtailment will be magnified by buyers of cotton goods in order to keep prices depressed. If Southern mills will continue their curtailment through August a very strong situation will develop.

Improved Cotton Contracts

IN order to meet the wishes of the cotton manufacturers of the South, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has amended its contract so as to permit delivery at Galveston and Houston and the Chicago Board of Trade now has a 50-bale unit for trading.

Under the domination of certain large spot houses who are becoming a menace to the cotton manufacturing industry the New York Cotton Exchange has done neither and will probably not amend their contract until forced to do so by a transfer of hedging business to New Orleans and Chicago.

The cotton mills should realize

that they can control the situation and force the New York Exchange to offer an honest contract by the simple method of giving their hedging business to the other exchanges.

The right of the seller to make delivery to Southern points on New York contracts would prevent the manipulation so profitable to the big speculators and they will never surrender until they feel the pressure of loss of business.

Secretary Southern Textile Association

J. M. GREGG formerly assistant secretary of the Southern Textile Association has been elected secretary of the Southern Textile Association and also secretary of The Arkwrights a textile research organization.

Mr. Gregg was formerly located at Lancaster, S. C., as secretary to F. Gordon Cobb, and while there was elected secretary of the Southern Textile Association, but resigned when he moved to Spindale, N. C., as secretary to Kenneth Tanner.

He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and is a son of N. A. Gregg, superintendent of the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.

Mr. Gregg will devote all of his time to the Southern Textile Association and The Arkwrights and will be in active charge of the textile research work of those who seek admission to the latter organization.

We consider both organizations very fortunate in securing his services.

A Surplus of Old Machinery

A. S. NELSON of the Saco-Lowell Shops in a recent letter to the Daily News Record says:

"No one suffers more by overproduction in the textile industry than the manufacturer of textile machinery, and we believe that, looking at this question from a somewhat different angle, attention might be drawn to another side of it which is due more consideration than it normally receives. The trouble is not that there is too much new machinery; the real trouble is that there is too much old machinery. If the owners of existing mills, whose equipment was not as new as it might be, had followed the advice of the textile machine builders and, instead of adding new machinery alongside of the machinery that was obsolete, had scrapped their old machinery and put in its place modern equipment, they would have kept their mills up to the highest pitch of economical efficiency and could have, therefore, operated at a lower cost. By following such a policy, they would not have dangerously increased the productive capacity. Each man, however, preferred to increase his plant in order to get the greatest possible production and kept his obsolete plant in operation, instead of scrapping it."

We agree with Mr. Nelson and point to the fact that the greatest trouble in the New England mills today is the fact that they have tried to go on with old machinery instead of replacing with modern equipment.

The South must never find itself with mills in the condition of those of New England today.

Personal News

Eugene Mason has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer weaving at the Avondale Mills, Pella City, Ala.

O. D. Ott, of Griffin, Ga., is now grinding cards at the Palmetto Cotton Mills, Palmetto, Ga.

C. L. Jolly has been promoted to overseer of night carding at the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. D. Poole has been appointed timekeeper in the card room at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. S.

W. E. Taylor has become overseer of night weaving at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Draft Templeton, of Mooresville, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in the finishing department of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

S. H. Badger has resigned as timekeeper at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, to enter the insurance business.

Alex Long, prominent mill executive of Rock Hill, S. C., has been appointed chairman of the State Illiteracy Commission.

J. E. Bryson has resigned his position with the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., and is now located at Loudon, Tenn.

Walter T. Barron has resigned as cashier of the First National Bank, Fort Mill, S. C., and accepted a position in the office of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company.

John F. Oates has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

A. R. Meeks, of the Lawrenceville Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the new weave mill being built by the Russell Manufacturing Company, Alexander City, Ala.

T. M. Plonk, president of the Globe Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C., has accepted an executive position with the Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C. He will continue as president of the Globe Manufacturing Company.

Mrs. Lily Morehead Mebane, widow of B. Frank Mebane, is preparing to take an active part in the operation of the mills left by her husband. She has already started a number of improvements at the Leaksville Cotton Mills, Leaksville, N. C.

J. M. Gregg, who has been identified with the Tanner group of mills, Spindale, N. C., has been appointed secretary of the Southern Textile Association and secretary of The Arkwrights. He was formerly assistant secretary of the Southern Textile Association. Mr. Gregg is a

son of N. A. Gregg, superintendent of the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.

David Clarks Attends Conference At Wilson

IN accordance with an invitation of Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce, David Clark left Monday night for Wilson, N. C., where a conference relative to extending the use of cotton goods was to be held on Wednesday. It was stated that approximately 80 cotton manufacturers in Eastern North Carolina had been invited to the conference.

Before going to Wilson, Mr. Clark intended to visit mills at Laurinburg, Lumberton and other points.

Angier B. Duke Had Much Mill Stock

Stock in many cotton mill plants in North and South Carolina was owned by Angier B. Duke, who died September 3, 1925, according to an appraisal of his estate filed at Albany, N. Y. These holdings were included into property of \$11,432,431 owned by Mr. Duke. The North Carolina plants in which Mr. Duke held stock were the following:

Thirty shares Alpine Cotton Mills common, \$5783; 6,870 shares Cannon Manufacturing Co., \$103,050; 30 Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co., \$24,765; 5,082 Erwin Cotton Mills common, \$660,660, and 100 preferred, \$10,000; 10 Laura Cotton Mills, \$1,588; 50 Locke Cotton Mills, \$1,588, for preferred, and 45 common, \$7,335; 10 Oxford Cotton Mills preferred, \$800; 100 Pearl Cotton Mills, \$16,720, and 60 Roxboro Cotton Mills, \$25,213.

Mr. Duke owned stock in South Carolina corporations, consisting of 500 shares Republic Cotton Mills, \$60,490, and 50 shares each of preferred and common stock of the Union Bleachery valued at \$5,000 each. The report showed that the stock of the Erwin company was distributed among North Carolina institutions in payment of bequests left to them, on the basis of the valuation of \$130 a share fixed by the tax commission of North Carolina.

110-Year-Old Woman Seeks Job in Mill.

Tulsa, Okla.—Mrs. Susan Paige, said by relatives to be 110 years old, declared she was going to apply for a job as a weaver at the Sand Springs Cotton Mill.

Some 90 years ago, when almost every American home wore its own cloth, "Grandma Susan" said she was acclaimed one of the most expert weavers in all the country about Bowling Green, Ky. She thinks modern machinery has not entirely eliminated the need of a weaver of the old school in a cotton mill like the one here.

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Amalie SULPHO-TEXTOL OIL

A DISTINCTIVELY SULPHONATED C. P. CASTOR OIL
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A PROCESS EVOLVED BY THE SONNEBORN TEXTILE LABORATORIES

These facts explain concisely the preference for AMALIE SULPHO TEXTOL OIL among America's foremost dyehouses.

Adapting itself readily under varying dyehouse conditions, our product gives to the user an absolute safety for quality production.

The following vital reasons tell you why AMALIE SULPHO TEXTOL OIL will fit in profitably with your dyehouse requirements—

A Very High Content of Combined Sulphate gives it an unusual degree of solubility, forming a clear solution in every concentration with either hot or cold water.

Being acid proof and lime proof, it resists extremely hard water, acids (also inorganic) and high temperature dye liquors. It will not separate out of solution and form insoluble scums in the dye kettle.

Glauber's salts, added to the dye bath, even in large amounts, will not "break the oil." This is extremely important in certain processes of dyeing.

Two added features of AMALIE SULPHO TEXTOL OIL are its freedom from stickiness and its dependability to leave no objectionable odors on the goods due to rancidity. These are common complaints with the usual sulphonated castor oils, turkey red oils, etc.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rock Hill, S. C. — The Victoria Mills are standing idle this week.

Rock Hill, S. C. — The Highland Park Cotton Mills are closed this week to allow the operatives their usual vacation.

Lynchburg, Va. — The Lynchburg Cotton Mills have resumed operations after standing a week to allow the usual vacation to the employees.

Flintstone, Ga. — It is understood that the Yates Bleachery has definitely decided to install sufficient new equipment to double the present production of the plant.

Buena Vista, Va. — The Buena Vista Textile Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by Chas. J. Huber, of New York, and H. L. Davidson, of this place.

Cherryville, N. C. — At the receivers sales of the Vivian Spinning Company, the mill was bid in by George Spurling, a farmer, of Cleveland county, for \$31,000. The sale has not yet been confirmed.

Greensboro, N. C. — The Proximity Manufacturing Company will spend about \$25,000 for general repairs to the building and \$8,000 for a one-story brick building to be used as a matching room. The work will be started this week while the mills is closed for vacation.

Cliffside, N. C. — Work on the bleachery at the Cliffside Mills is proceeding rapidly. Excavation for the reservoir in connection with the bleaching plant has been started.

The mills have recently completed a number of improvements, including new maple floors in the mill building and repainting the interior.

McAdenville, N. C. — The McAdenville Mills which operate from their own water power, will be electrified. The company has made arrangement with the Southern Power Company, where the latter will take over the water power and in return install electric equipment and furnish power for operating the mill.

Seneca, S. C. — Contracts for the early construction of a weave shed, warehouse and opener room for the Lonsdale Mills at Seneca were let recently in the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., mill engineers. The Fiske Carter Construction Company, of Greenville, secured the contracts, which were said to total around \$250,000.

The weave shed will be 317 by 134 feet with two stories and basement. The warehouse will be 90 by 150 feet and of one and two stories. The opener room will be 50 by 90 feet.

All buildings will be of standard mill construction. Work will begin at once and rushed to completion.

Honea Path, S. C. — The contract for the installation of a sprinkler system in the opener room of the Chiquola Mill, was let to the Poe Piping and Heating Company, Greenville. Work will begin in the near future. The contract was let in the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville. The opener room is now being constructed by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, also of Greenville.

Anderson, S. C. — The Anderson Cotton Mill is the first mill in this section to go back on a full-time schedule, information that the curtailment schedule at the Anderson Mill having been abandoned this week-end. The mill will in the future run six days of each week. No reason for the return to normalcy was given, although it is presumed that an improvement in the textile situation is responsible.

Alexander City, Ala. — The Russell Manufacturing Company has built a weave room 120x300 and installed looms for the manufacture of pajama checks. They have in the past manufactured knitting yarns and underwear.

Gaffney, S. C. — Six crews of men are now working on the last of the 100 residences being erected by the Gaffney Manufacturing Company. It is expected to have all the houses completed by August 15. The new houses will give the Gaffney company 300 residences, practically all within the city limits of Gaffney.

Waynesboro, Va. — It is reported that the Crompton Company, of Crompton, R. I., has purchased a site of 27 acres and will erect a plant here. It is not known whether the company plans to operate a mill here in connection with its Rhode Island plant or whether the present equipment will be moved here.

The Crompton Company operates 31,000 spindles and 1,000 looms and has a dyeing, bleaching and finishing plant.

Abbeville, S. C. — The general industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway together with two agents representing New England interests operating 20 silk mills was in Abbeville this week seeking a site for a new silk mill. The visitors were shown over the town by a committee of the new Junior Chamber of Commerce: Dr. C. H. McMurray, Hubert Cox, Sol Rosenberg, and R. E. Cox. They expressed themselves pleased with the Abbeville Cotton Mill plant and with the high class of labor employed.

The agents were investigating labor conditions, climate, and accessibility of power, they said, and added that they found conditions here favorable. The mills of the concern employ 60 per cent women and 40 per cent men, it was stated. No town subscription was asked, but exemption from city tax over a period of years was requested. It was understood that this request would be granted.

Prattville, Ala. — Approximately \$50,000 will be expended in the way of revamping and installing new machinery in the Autauga Cotton Mills, by Hesslein & Co., of New York, who recently purchased the plant outright, as well as control of the Montala Cotton Mills, of Montgomery, Ala.

L. H. Beck, formerly superintendent of the Griffin Manufacturing Company, at Griffin, Ga., has been elected president and general manager of both the Autauga and Montala Mills. He will assume management at once, and will live in Montgomery. R. Riviere, formerly superintendent of the Eagle-Phenix Mills, of Columbus, Ga., has succeeded Mr. Beck in his former capacity with the Griffin Manufacturing Company.

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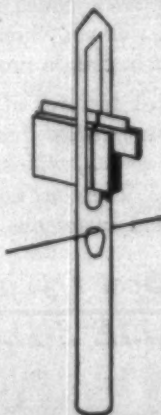
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Mr. Beck is widely known throughout Southern cotton manufacturing circles. He is a member of the Rotary Club, a Shriner and Elk, and is prominent in civic matters. He is a nephew of Lewis H. Beck, Atlanta's oldest merchant, philanthropist and prominent citizen, who recently retired as president of the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company.

Greensboro, N. C.—The White Oak Mills, the Revolution Mills, the Proximity Mills and the Proximity Print Works will close on Saturday at noon for a two-weeks vacation period, it was stated by J. E. Hardin, general superintendent of the Cone mill interests.

The various plants will be idle until Monday morning, August 16. During that time the plants will be cleaned, necessary repairs to building and equipment will be made and everything put into readiness for the opening. No extensive program of change is contemplated, however, since the plants are kept at high point of efficiency during time of operation.

Charlotte, N. C.—Confirmation of resale of the Mecklenburg Cotton Mills properties, at Charlotte, Newton and Tuckertown, Montgomery county, N. C., was made by Judge E. Yates Webb, in the U. S. District Court, Greensboro. The mills were resold to Clarence C. Hale, of New York, who was the first purchaser.

The original sale of the bankrupt properties was made last April 1 at Newton, N. C., by Sidney S. Alderman, special master in the proceedings.

However, before Hale, who was the original purchaser, could get a title company to guarantee the title, resale became necessary, on the ground that two parcels of real estate in the property had not been properly described in the legal advertisement preceding the first sale.

The price received in the second sale was the same as in the first, \$253,000.

The cotton mills of the Mecklenburg chain, which went into bankruptcy in October, 1923, are the Mecklenburg Mills at Charlotte, Newton and Clyde Mills, at Newton, and Nancy Mills at Tuckertown.

Expert cotton classer wishes position for the coming season. A-1 references furnished upon request. Address G. Neel, Y. W. C. A., Raleigh, N. C.

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It is understood that plans for reorganization are under way, and for resumption of operations. The mills have stood idle since they went broke.

Cedartown, Ga.—Plans to enlarge the recently purchased cotton mill property here to make it the largest in point of production of any of the Goodyear textile mills, were an-

nounced this week, by C. C. Slusser, vice-president and factory manager Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

Additions will be built this summer trebling the capacity of the mill, and upward of 100 employe houses will be erected to take care of the factory workmen, he stated.

The addition to the mill is being built by the Hunkin-Conkin Construction Company. The main building will be 500 feet long, with a wing 250 feet long. The increase in spindleage will be from 12,000 to \$30,000.

The new Goodyear Clearwater Mills, as the Cedartown plant will be called, is the first Goodyear plant to be located in the South, the other textile mills being at Killingly, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., Los Angeles, and a new mill at St. Hyacinth, Quebec, recently purchased by the Canadian Goodyear factory.

Suggests Cotton Mills Organize Style Bureau

Chas. L. Cobb, cashier of the People's National Bank of Rock Hill, S. C., and former president of the South Carolina Bankers' Association, in a recent interview recommends the establishment of a "Department of Fashions and Styles," for the purpose of popularizing the wearing of more cotton goods on the part of men, women and children, the department to have branches in all cotton-growing States and all States directly interested in the manufacture of cotton goods.

Col. Cobb, in explaining his plan, says: "If each cotton mill in the United States would contribute to a cause of this kind even on a per spindles and per loom basis, or any other basis that would be fair for the purpose of establishing such a department, say, in New York city, I believe you will get somewhere, and bring about an era of prosperity, not only for the cotton mills themselves; but for the producers as well as every other interest, especially in the South."

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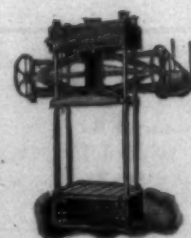
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Georgia

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Charlotte
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Greenville
South Carolina

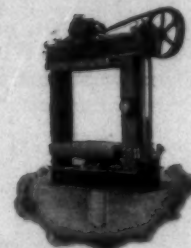
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Mill Poets

In addition to the several poems we published last week on the subject of "Wear Cotton" we have received the following.

An overseer of spinning submits this one:

Give us the maidens, let them dress as they please.

With their skirts to their shoe tops, or down to their knees.

They look good to me in any old dress, Why I don't care if they bought it from Kress.

But I think our maidens down here in Dixie land, Should wear the cotton dress to beat the band.

A traveling salesman formerly an overseer of carding writes as follows:

Now I am sprawled on a cotton bed, Haven't got up, or combed my head. I'm thinking of the silk-em rhymes, That makes the limbs of the girlies shine.

Now all such things should be forgotten, We should teach our folks to wear more cotton.

Spindles are idle and looms are dead, They are now making silk to cover the bed,

Look here, fellows, that practice won't do, If we keep it up, all the mills will be blue,

And if it lasts long, they may all fall through.

Old King Cotton is a fine old man, If it is only worn in a cotton band, Consume more cotton and get it away, Then the spindles and looms will run every day.

You cuss the mills and cuss them hard, And go buy silk hose by the yard. It used to be in days gone by, Men even wore a cotton tie.

Now find that person, I wish you would, You'll find them chewing a silken cud,

Old Jay Gould said before he died, He'd fix a way for bums to ride.

But they won't do that on account of pride,

For silken hose they cannot hide.

If you want to see the world get on a real boom,

Let's all wear cotton and help to consume,

The spindle will turn and the loom will roar,

And all hard times will go forevermore.

From Fred A. Sides, Kannapolis, N. C., comes the following:

The most beautiful creature,

We see walking the street;

Is a girl dressed in cotton,

All nice trim and neat;

With her maidenly charm;

Thus shielded with cotton,

And protected from harm.

For lust never rises,

In the bosom of men;

When a girl dressed in cotton,

Comes near to his den.

But she'll win his respect,

And then he will say;

"I'm sure that I saw

A REAL LADY today."

You may think me untrue,

Unkind, and unreal;

Yet I haven't expressed

The indignation I fell;

For, 'tis the woman exposing

Her God given charm—

To other than her husband—

That I'm sounding alarm.

Some will say, "He's a fool,"

And "Old Fashioned," as well

Please listen to me

For the truth I can tell.

Don't think that I'm tempted,

When you come out half-drest,

For I'm sorry little girl,

You're deceived like the rest.

Just give me the lady,

In a nice cotton dress;

From ankle, and wrist,

To the chin, o'er her breast.

Then all men will know,

That her heart is not rotten,

When they see her all drest,

In pure clean white cotton.

Who said, "Ah he's crazy,"

'Tis you Editor's whim;

I read his request,

And fell in for a swim.

So now if you don't like it,

Please blame it on him,

But if he wants another,

I'll try it with more vim.

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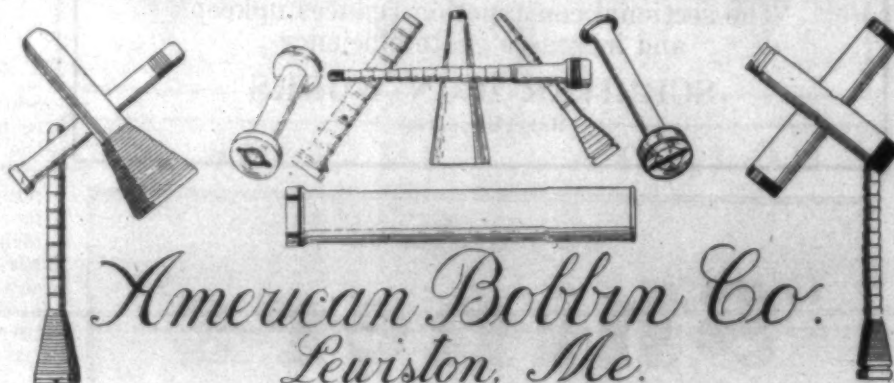
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Our Automatic Shuttles are
giving Perfect Satisfaction in
Leading Mills throughout the
country on all classes of work

CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 20)

were the proper size for my whorl and tied on right and see that all spindles were set, bolsters properly oiled.

Humidity should be watched very closely. Keep 56 degrees humidity and 85 degrees temperature if possible. If we had some way to take out hot air and put in cool it would help bad running spinning. I would take out all bad skewers, put in new ones and would see that spinners did not have more sides than they could run and keep clean.

An overseer should be on the lookout for the little things, then I don't think many big things would happen. I would try and be on the job a little ahead of time and not in too big a hurry to leave at stopping time. This would enable me to see things possibly I would not see otherwise. I would be very careful in dealing with help and try at all times to show them what is right and be as pleasant as possible at all times. Contented help plays a great part in good running spinning.

I would clean my spinning twice a year; see that all joints were tight and steel rollers in good shape. Much more could be said on this subject but I have only given what I think is most important.

B. T. W.

Number Seventy-two

I wish to enter your contest on bad running spinning. I am sure if all the fellows will open up on this subject that there will be quite a bit of valuable information distributed:

The one thing that's going to be hard for spinners is to openly confess that we have bad running spinning without laying part of the blame on the carder. However, it has been said "That an honest confession is good for the soul," and as I am one of these fellows that believes, "That no man liveth to himself nor dieth to himself," will give you "birds," a few points on bad running spinning. Here is the way to have it:

In the first place I would absolutely pay no attention to my temperature or humidity; it would make no difference which way the wind was blowing. It would be all right for doffers and spinners to pull windows down as they saw fit. And it would be O. K. for second hand to leave steam on heating system until mercury in the hygrometer "Went over the top."

This one thing within itself will cause as much trouble and bad running work as anything else I know of.

Do not pay any attention to your help just let them move around at

random, and have no fixed time for cleaning such little important things as top clearers, rolls roving creels, back guides, rails, thread boards, separators and ring rails. And leave your gear cupboard unlocked, where section men can get any gear he desires to put on any sides that seem to be running a little rocky.

I would have no fixed time for changing travelers but would merely let them fly off when they could no longer stay on, and the travelers that would be available for the spinners would be a general mixture. Section men could not have wrenches nor sets. Spinners should not be allowed to flag for laps on steel rolls, but saw them off with a good dull knife. In this way you will always have plenty burrs on steel rolls.

Mr. Oiler will run all errands to store, entertain all the spinners who have time to gossip, and never miss his smoke each hour. And finally when you have a fire or your spindles run hot he will be found in the quill pen taking his daily nap.

It will be all right for the roving man to distribute the different hank roving where he can find room to lay it. And when he drops one always kick it under the frame.

Overhauling should be done every 3 years and then be sure that your supplies are very limited.

If I should take another spinning room with such conditions prevailing as I have just mentioned I would endeavor to get my temperature and humidity right for the local conditions. I am without words to express the importance of this thing. I would hold a conference with section men and second hands and let them express their views as to the causes of our bad running spinning. From this interview I would select their best points and together with mine we would outline a system.

The second morning I would begin my survey of all the gears on the frames I would also check my travelers and would set a regular time to have them changed, governing this time by the number of yarn. And I would check up on all roll settings both steel and leather. And of course would take a sizing at random to see if my numbers were coming right. I would take notes for several days of the little things I noticed the help doing wrong and would pass this information on to the men whose duty it was to correct it.

After all the most of our bad running work can be traced back to carelessness or negligence on the part of some operative. I would therefore stress the point of trying to educate my help. I would not try to accomplish this by the iron rule but through cooperation, good will, and with out showing partiality. And in due time I would have spinning overhauled and follow it up very closely and see that each frame was properly done.

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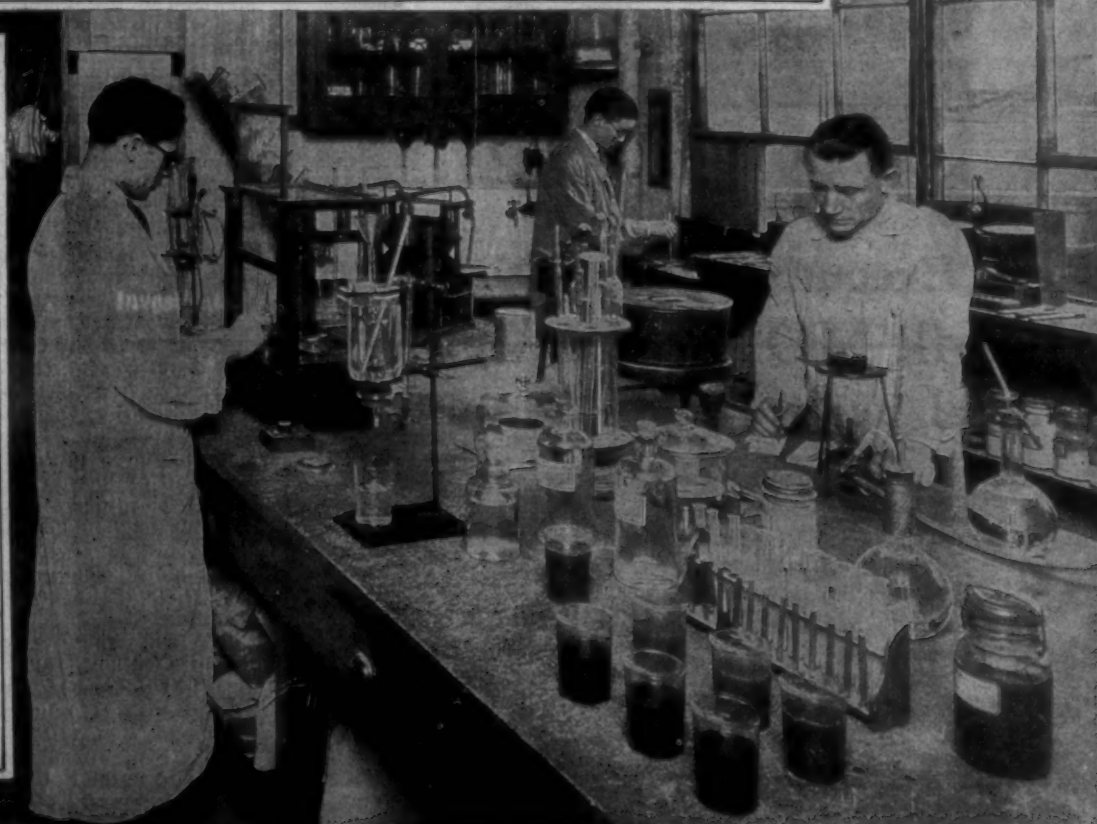
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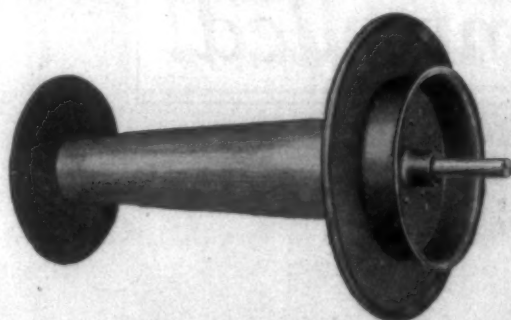


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After getting my humidity regulated and getting the help trained as best I could and before starting my overhauling, I would make a tour to find a few thing that I will mention; such as bad leather rolls, leather rolls not properly covered, guide wires out, rails unlevel, spindles out, bad oiling, roving traverse and separators out of adjustment, draft gears and twist gears not set up properly, all steel roll necks that are worn out and all levers not level. There is one thing I hope my new job will have; it would be the correct size bobbins and rings for the corresponding numbers that should be spun on them. Some mills are afflicted by the evil of not having this.

Honest to goodness Mr. Carder, I haven't said a word about you in this article, but won't you please see that our staple is uniform, or raise the D— with the cotton grader and make it so unpleasant for him that every time he sees you coming he will "Skiddo."

Gentlemen, I wrote this article not expecting to win, but on the other hand if I thought I was going to lose I would not mail it.

Trainer.

Number Seventy-three

What causes bad running spinning?

The answer to this question probably has more angles of approach than any that has been asked as a big question in a long time. However, since it is asked in the light of the fact that the card room ISN'T running bad, it is at once one of the most interesting and important questions ever asked the textile men. It has interwoven with it the question that often has been asked of late, "What makes ends break in the spinning room," and carries with it an important bearing on the worries of bad running and faulty products in succeeding departments.

To begin with, it is assumed that we are dealing with spinnable stock, and that it has been cleaned sufficiently in the preliminary processes not to attract especial attention before it gets to spinning. If we admit that the cotton is immature or pregnant with boll wax or other gummy substance, we get out of order in the recognized question because it will run bad in the card room. Furthermore, we are going to let the picker room down lighter than some may expect, on the grounds that about everybody interested in this question has eveners and many of them confess to letting their laps run wild as to weights with no unsatisfactory results, also that some of the best spinners who have ever studied the question are still unconvinced as to whether high or low beater speeds are noticeably injurious to the running of their work. The pickers could not cut up the fibers to any great extent without casting the shadow of bad running spinning before. But the point is here made that in attention to the picker room, allowing beater blades to become dull or mangled, flues or revolving cages to become choked up, too large, soft and splitting laps may prevent large numbers of the cards from preparing the slivers for the drafting by rolls that are to follow. In short the importance of the picker room is not forgotten, though the card room is running good.

Coming to the card room we are facing the machine that is commonly considered the basis of good or bad running work in a cotton mill. If it is too dull, or is improperly set, has bad clothing that cannot be properly stripped or the doffer is allowed to wallow in a bed of fly that should be removed it is setting up trouble that will come to a focus in the spinning room. From loose clothing at the selvages may come a lot of neps and lumps that will float through the card room with good tensions and enough twist and finally play havoc when brought down to the fine point of spinning. Am making this point because it is possible to allow a few cards to pollute the spinning room with bad running roving while everything may look alright when an investigation is made.

The draw frame can undo more good and cause more bad work, perhaps than any other machine without running bad itself. Intended to even the slivers that come from the comb or card and to parallelize the fibers, it frequently overdoes the latter while performing the first, especially in the case of short fibers. This fact lends much color to the argument so prevalent nowadays in favor of one process. As most of the drawing frames now in use have either 1% or 1 1/4 inch front rolls, it is out of the question to set the rolls close enough on short or uneven staple to keep the web from coming through in small waves and lumps that proper tension and extra twist can take care of in the card room but will give trouble in the spinning, this is especially true if the draw frames are speeded high. The proposition of uneven tensions not skilfully looked after is a well known source of bad running work. Poor cleaning often allows fly to become tightly wound around the bottom rolls and causes lumpy sliver to distribute roving all over the spinning room that won't run at all, yet the drawing may be cleaned in time for inspection and the trouble just mentioned not observed. Some of the drawing tenders may be continually tardy about cleaning clearers and allow bits of clearer waste to bite off into the web to be folded into the stock to finally come down at the spinning.

When a dry windy day comes the fly frame tenders may wait a doff or more too long to decide that their tension gear needs changing with the result that the strained and stretched roving that forced them to seek a change gets into a spinning room suffering from the same cause and probably from a lot of blunt skewers combined; the trouble speaks for itself. Fly frames having bad or poorly covered rolls may not feel the effects so much but will pass lots of trouble on to the spinning room.

It is very frequently the case that fly frames or the spinning as well as the draw frames for the matter will have too much draft through necessity of layout and production to the great disadvantage of good run-

ning spinning and yet this may not be felt so keenly till some other unfavorable condition combines with it. The correct drafts are so well known to most people interested in this contest that it is unnecessary to go over them here. It is important to mention also that as each process of fly frames sometimes inserts a little extra twist to appease the demands of the spinning room or to overcome the defective product of some previous process, it causes the thick places of one process to become the thin places of the next for the final reckoning in the spinning room under the chafing of the traveler, though the tension may have taken care of it in the card room. On the other hand, defective stock may draw too freely and the twist may be insufficient all along the line of fly frames, though the man in charge may be putting in standard twist. The writer has known a large spinning room to run awfully bad from this condition by gaps and weak places in the yarn and roving only to be straightened out when more twist was inserted all along the line.

All these card room defects are mentioned because when coupled with the neglect of a few spinning room defects they cause a lot of trouble throughout the mill.

Guide wires that have become grooved, travelers that have become worn, top rolls that have become badly worn, bottom rolls worn and slick, rings and spindles not kept set, slack and poorly tied bands, poor oiling of spindles and top rolls are direct and self-evident causes of bad running spinning, while dirty guides, spindle rails, creels, clearers and top rolls is bad running in itself, even if the ends are not breaking badly. Lack of a little oil on the middle top roll may cause enough roving to run out at the side to cause the spinning to run bad, and poor cleaning of the top rolls may have the same effect.

Rolls set too wide or too close for the fiber that is being run, travelers too light or too heavy for the numbers that are being spun, furnish two immediate and acute causes of bad running spinning. Frames speeded too high sometimes cause spinning to run terribly bad especially if combined with some other causes. As a result of too high speed the rings become worn in such a way as to make the work run bad even after they are slowed down. Uneven roving (here the other side of the one process of drawing argument may come in) can cause the twist and numbers of travelers to be unsuited to the work and make it run bad.

Individual cases where for the lack of a little fixing the ends won't stay up are numerous.

Perhaps there is no one subject more important in this question than relative humidity in both the carding and spinning rooms. When dry windy weather comes and the card room can't get enough humidity, they may change their tension gears to run good and send dry roving on to the spinning room that is already suffering from too much dryness. The spinning room may close every opening and get all the humidity possible and yet be unable to get the stock moistened enough, as both they and the card room have let everything get too dry before they busy. It is best for both departments to keep watch on hygrometers all the time and even then they may get in trouble. Some days need a higher relative humidity in both departments than others. Ultimately this aspect of the question has an important bearing on correct cloth weights but this is not a part of the question.

On the other hand, in wet sticky weather, the openings and the humidity may be forgotten till it is too late and relief will be hard to get. The writer has seen steam turned on and all openings closed in both departments in August. Some days need a lower relative humidity than do others, to offset the tendency to get too much moisture. In these connections, let it be remembered that the question of humidity affects the bands, leather top rolls and belting as well as the stock.

Bad running helps itself along by ruining the top rolls and taking the time of the spinner away from the necessary cleaning.

The writer submits that failure too look after the points mentioned in the foregoing is the cause of bad running spinning and believes that if they are kept removed there will be no big question as to what causes spinning to run bad. With that, gentlemen I leave the remedies in other hands.

Investigate.

John F. Tinsley Speeches Are Printed in Book Form

Worcester, Mass.—A book of interest to the textile industry has just been printed privately by John F. Tinsley, vice-president and general manager of the Crompton & Kwonles Loom Works. He is widely known in the United States and Europe as an authority on textile machinery.

"New Phases of Industrial Management" is the title of the work which includes several addresses by Mr. Tinsley on industrial and financial subjects.

Four groups of topics are listed as "On Industrial Relations," "On Americanization," "On Industrial

Safety" and "On Industrial Savings Plan."

In spite of rapid growth Mr. Tinsley contends in his speeches that industrial development has been "healthy." From his years of personal experience both as a manager and welfare promoter he says he has basis hopes of yet larger results from cooperation in management and stimulation of industrial savings.

"Control Through Foremen," an address delivered before the Harvard Graduate School of Business, Administration is specifics in information and suggestions. He would have each foremen like a "top sergeant," the keystone in the military structure, assuring efficiency to the entire plant.

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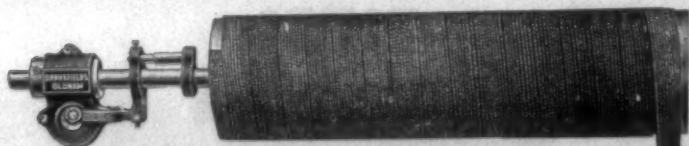


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Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association says: Conditions in the yarn market show a slight improvement both in size and number of inquiries for both weaving and knitting yarns. The tone of the market is considerably improved and spinners' prices are held firm at an advance over reported quotations.

The benefit of curtailment is evidenced as in many instances buyers have not been able to supply their immediate wants with prompt shipments, and the fact that supplies were not immediately available has materially increased demand.

The recent advance in cotton has had a strengthening effect on the yarn market. A further advance in cotton is likely to stimulate the buying of yarns and create an improved market.

Six Thousand Work At Night in Greenville

Some 6,000 or so citizens of this community earn their livelihood by labor beginning about sunset and ending about sunrise.

The occupations are varied, the cotton mills which operate night shifts accounting for most of the nocturnal workers; but there are sundry others of importance.

The bakeries are in full blast. The business of the railroads goes steadily on after sunset. Policemen are needed more in darkness than in daylight to protect the city and her citizens. The hospitals must remain alert. Restaurants do a thriving business for folks are liable to hungry at any hour of the 24. Hotel clerks and bellboys are on the job. Taxicabs ply the city streets, and nightwatchmen nose about their properties with flashlights. The gas plant and the electric stations cannot cease work just because it is dark. Telephone girls must be at the switchboards to respond to the lights that flash signals each hour of the day and night. Few nights pass that firemen are not called; a shift is always on duty. The ice plants operate nocturnally. City painters mark parking lines on pavements and street names on curbs after the sun has set.

Before the war, night work was a rarity hereabouts, only a few engaged in it; but the war brought night shifts to mills and since that time other businesses have developed to points requiring more and night workers.—Greenville (S. C.) Daily News.

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- The strength spent in lifting another's burden.
- The effort invested in training a talent.
- The praise you give to a faithful employee.—Edison Life.



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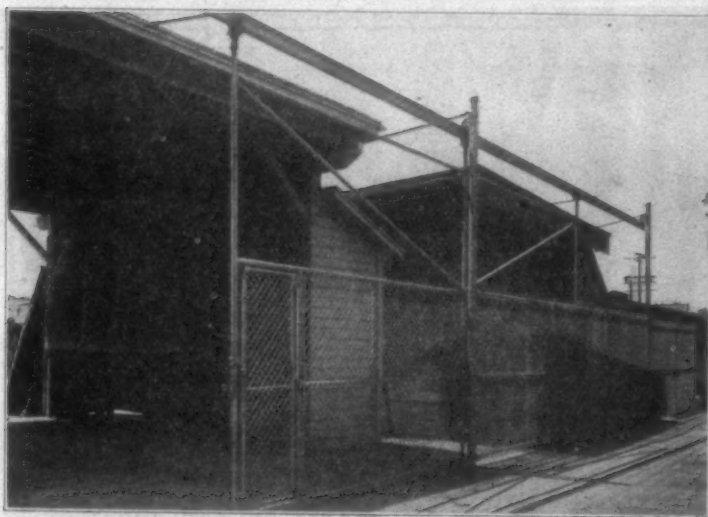


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PAGE FENCE

Davidson Impressed With Textile School Work

John L. Davidson, well known mill superintendent of Charlotte, recently visited the Textile School at North Carolina State College. He writes the Southern Textile Bulletin as follows:

"On a recent trip to Raleigh, it was my pleasure to visit North Carolina State College, including the Textile School, presided over by our friend Prof. Thomas Nelson. I arrived at the school before 9 a. m., but found Prof. Nelson busy with a class. Some of the students were rearranging machinery, this being made necessary on account of enlarging the textile building. One of the teachers, Prof. Hart, I had known before when he was engaged in actual mill work, and although he was busy, he took the time to show me what the school was doing. The work there would be a credit to men long in the mill business. After the class was over, Prof. Nelson acted as my guide over the vast grounds and buildings and although I had expected to see a big school, its magnitude amazed me. The Textile School and the athletic arrangements particularly appealed to me.

"We wound up our inspection trip at the dining room and kitchen. This department has the latest sanitary equipment throughout and I never saw food cooked under more inviting circumstances.

"Referring to the Textile School, again, I found the students being

cottons, that are manipulated in different ways and to show students which is the best way for the various stocks.

"Tests are made of different lengths of cotton from different sections and records kept each year. If a mill man wants to know the manufacturing value of any particular cotton, he can send it to this school and have it tested in a way that leaves no doubt as to its thoroughness.

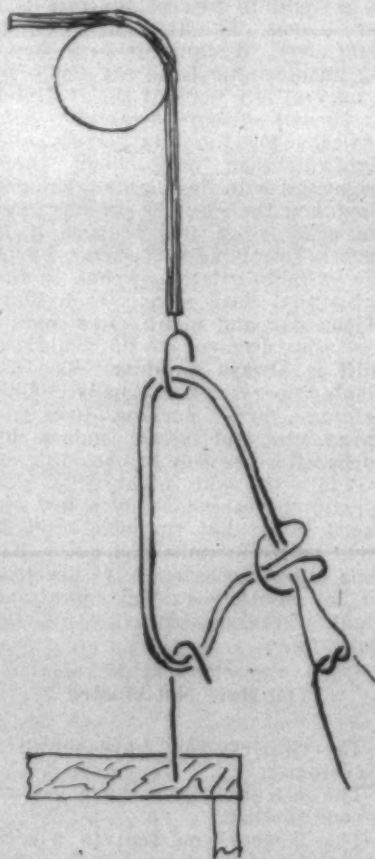
"Tests are made of dyestuffs, sizing materials and similar products to determine the value of each for any particular fabric in which it is to be used and whether any compound would act injuriously on any piece of goods. The tests include just about what percentage of waste may be expected from different cottons run through the mill and the records kept of waste as the stock is handled in different processes. In short I think the school is one of which the whole South, as well as North Carolina should be proud and I think mill men would do well to take advantage of the work that Prof. Nelson stands ready to do for them in making tests and similar work. I did not know of this service until my visit.

"By the way, I found the students using a device for leveling dobby harness, and which I think is used by few mills using dobbies. Harness can be leveled in a fraction of the time that is required when hooking from one one hole to another in a strap. Just a cord with a slip noose, and a slip, or half knot, a sketch of which is shown. This is a dandy arrangement, and one which loom fixers in general will surely appreciate. I do not mean to say that none of the mills are using this device, but think only a few of them are using it, and I think it will keep a lot of work off loom fixers who will use it."

Should Produce More Finished Goods

ONE of the principal drawbacks to the greater success of manufacturing in the State, especially textile manufacturing, has been the failure to manufacture finished products of the higher grades, according to Paul L. Tillery, vice-president and general manager of the Carolina Power and Light Company, in an article he has written in the August issue of The Wachovia, published by the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, just off the press. The article for the most part deals with the possibilities of industrial development in eastern North Carolina, though it touches on industrial subjects affecting the entire State as a whole.

"In the manufacture of finished products we have yet remaining a broad field," Mr. Tillery continues. "And this field is open today to our eastern section. For illustration, in the manufacture of textiles our State has become foremost in certain lines, but these lines have been confined in the main to the coarser goods, the manufacture of the higher grade and higher priced goods having been left to the Northern and Eastern—New England—



Device for Leveling Dobby Harness.

drilled into doing things in a practical way and that school has a fully equipped mill, in a small way of course, but as a unit, to show the best method for certain cotton stocks. Tests are made of certain

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mills. Therefore, regardless of the present somewhat depressed condition in the textile industry, there are said to be excellent opportunities for expansion on the South in the manufacture of the finer goods, materials and specialties. In certain sections of the State this development is now quietly under way."

The primary essentials for industrial development of any kind, Mr. Tillery says, are favorable climatic and health conditions, adequate supply of efficient labor, proximity to raw materials, adequate transportation facilities, and adequate power supply.

"Eastern North Carolina has these essentials with the exception that a large part of the territory lacks adequate power supply," Mr. Tillery states, but adds significantly that "it now appears that this long-standing deficiency of a large section of eastern North Carolina is to be corrected."

Industry, however, cannot and will not wait on prospective power development, Mr. Tillery says, pointing out that it is necessary that power supply first be established, after which industry usually follows.

"Those in the power business know that a plant must first be built and the power be made available for use before it can be sold. Also, that applicants for power for industrial purposes go elsewhere when the needed supply is not available. Industry cannot and will not wait for prospective power development. The modern power company must and does build new plants in anticipation of new demands and the future needs of the communities it serves. These plants must be financed and constructed prior to the actual need. They must be built on faith in the community and in its development, and made ready for the load which is expected and hoped will come. There is serious financial risk in this necessary sequence of events because large plants—the only kind that can produce power at low cost—cost large amounts of money to build. But it is the only way in which the requirements of the business can be met.

"Many of the large towns in eastern North Carolina have for years been without sources of power supply other than small, municipally owned or operated steam plants, and this in a measure, must be responsible for their lack of development, which during the same period, has been witnessed in sections where power supply has been available. As a source of supply, small steam plants do not appeal to the large power user for various reasons. Industry needs assurance of adequate reserve capacity and adequate future supply, as well as assurance of present needs. It favors regulation of rates of charges for service and it prefers to deal with privately operated enterprises rather than with those that are municipally owned and managed," Tillery says, calling attention to the fact that power lines are rapidly being extended eastward to Rocky Mount, Tarboro, Wilson, Scotland Neck, Enfield, Elizabeth City and Edenton.

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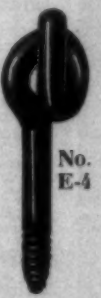
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Invents New Trumpet

(Continued from Page 10)

the breakage of a sliver between the trumpet and the calender rollers when the sliver becomes blunched at the inner opening of said trumpet.

This invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description, in view of the accompanying drawings forming a part of the specification; nevertheless it is to be understood that the invention is not confined to the disclosure, being susceptible of such changes and modifications which shall define no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a sliver pan in position showing a trumpet constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a sliver pan showing the trumpet in operative position.

Figure 3 is a front end view of the sliver pan and trumpet.

Figure 4 is a side view of an inner tubular guide for the trumpet.

Figure 5 is a view in perspective of the trumpet constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, a sliver pan generally designated by the numeral 10 has a bottom 11, side walls 12 and a reduced forward end 13, the rear edge being flared outwardly and turned downwardly as at 14 and held in place by means of a clip 15 mounted on the casing wall 16. At the rear end of the pan 12 is mounted a plurality of detaching rollers 17 between which the sliver is passed before it is projected upon the perforated body 11 of the sliver pan. The forward end of the pan is carried by a threaded bolt 18 mounted on a transverse bar 19 of the frame 20.

A calender roll 21 carried by an axle 22 is spaced below a second calender roll 23 carried by an axle 24 which is mounted in a bearing 25 on a bracket plate 26. These rolls are located between a trumpet 27 constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention and the usual sliver table 28. The rollers 21 and 23 are adapted to be maintained out of contact with each other by the sliver passing between the rolls but they are adapted to be placed in contact for closing the circuit designated by the wires 29 which causes operation of a device 30 which is adapted to shift the belt or turn off the power which operates the roller 21. A source of current 31 is placed in the circuit 29. It will be noted that one terminal of the wire is connected to the bracket 26 as shown at 32 while the other terminal is connected to the bar 19 as shown at 33.

The sliver pan is provided with a pair of intumed wings 34 which aid materially in maintaining the sliver within the pan as it reaches the flared mouth 35 of the trumpet 27. The portion of the trumpet is circular and is of uniform cross section throughout.

The trumpet 27 rides within a guide member 37 which is secured in the outer open end 38 of the pan

10. The guide is locked in place by means of the nut or sleeve 39.

The guide 37 is provided with a longitudinal passage 40 in which is adapted to slide the trumpet 27. The inner end of the passage as shown at 41 is flared to receive the forwardly moving end of the sliver before it is received by the passage in the trumpet 27. The trumpet is provided at its outer wall with a groove 42 terminating at 43 and which is engaged by the inner end of a set screw 44 for limiting the outward movement of the trumpet relative to the guide 37 and the sliver pan 10.

It will be seen by this construction that the trumpet 27 may be moved rearwardly or outwardly of the guide 37 and rigidly fixed in position for compensating for various lengths of staples employed in the slivers.

In the operation of the device the sliver is passed between the rolls 17 into the pan 10 and concentrated through the passage 40, then through the flared mouth 35 and the passage 36 and the trumpet 37 and then placed between the calender rollers 21 and 23 whereby the sliver will maintain the rolls apart and prevent operation of the electrical device designated by the numeral 30.

Trumpets as previously constructed and mounted for operation at the end of a sliver pan permit one end of a staple to be retained within the trumpet while the other end is located between the rolls 21 and 23 so that when any knots or bunching of the sliver occurs at the flared mouth 35 of the trumpet a strain will be exerted and tend to break the sliver but such breakage will not occur until after the sliver is passed between the rolls and fallen upon the sliver table 28. In the present device the outer end of the trumpet 27 is adapted to be so positioned relative to the space between the rolls 21 and 23 that one end of the sliver may be located between the rolls while the other end has passed beyond the confines of said trumpet so that during any strain the sliver will be broken between the trumpet and the rolls 21 and 23. By being able to adjust the trumpet 27 or replacing said trumpet by trumpets of greater length I am able to compensate for the various lengths of staples used in the sliver so that at no time will an end of the staple be located in a trumpet while the other end is disposed between the calender rolls 21 and 23. As soon as the sliver is broken and the calender rolls have forced the sliver entirely through the same onto the table 28 roller 23 will fall upon roller 21 and complete the circuit between the bracket 2 and the frame 5. It must be borne in mind that the bracket 26 is insulated from the frame so that the circuit may be closed only when the calender roll 23 comes into contact with the roll 21.

The inventor claims:

1. A sliver stop motion mechanism comprising a trumpet device including a support, said support having a longitudinal passage flared at its inner end, a trumpet slidably mounted in the longitudinal passage and provided with a circular passage

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the inner end of the circular passage being flared, a groove provided in the outer wall of the trumpet and terminating short of the inner end of said trumpet, a set screw mounted in the support and having its inner end projecting into the groove for adjustably positioning the trumpet in its support to compensate for various lengths of staples employed in the sliver.

2. In a combing machine, a sliver pan having one end reduced, a trumpet support mounted in the reduced end of the pan and having a longitudinal passage, with the inner end of the passage flared towards the pan, a collar for locking the support to the pan, said support having a threaded radial opening, a set screw mounted in said opening and projecting into the passage in the support, a trumpet having a longitudinal passage mounted for sliding movement in the passage in the support and adapted to be engaged by the inner end of the set screw for locking the trumpet in a predetermined position, means on the trumpet adapted to be engaged by the set screw for limiting the outward movement of the trumpet relative to the trumpet support, and an electric circuit adapted to be closed when the sliver becomes broken, said trumpet being adapted to be adjusted in the sliding movement for compensating for various lengths of staples employed in the sliver.

Urge Substitution of Cotton Fabrics in Place of Burlap

The research department of the Farish Company has received a letter from Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky., suggesting new uses for cotton goods and the reasons therefor. The letter states in part:

"We would estimate that annually three or four million yards of burlap goods are used in each Southern State such as Alabama or Georgia for the packing of feeds. The time is most opportune for the starting of a movement for cotton bags. Forty-inch ten-ounce burlap, which is used largely for burlap bags, is around 8½¢ f. o. b. New York. Forty-inch 3.75 cotton sheeting is quoted at 8½¢ and would probably do in place of the burlap bag.

"The cotton sack has many uses after emptying, while the burlap has few. If this movement was started and had the support of the different boards of trade, chambers of commerce and associations throughout the South, we feel sure that a considerable additional use of cotton would result.

"Years ago our mill started putting out bran and shorts in a cotton sack, although burlaps were generally used and were much cheaper. While it took a struggle at first, now the demand is entirely for these feeds in cotton bags.

"Our flour business is done almost entirely in the South, and the price of cotton has a very material effect upon the prosperity of the South, and incidentally the purchasing of our flour. So we, as well as the cotton mills, are interested in the increased use of cotton."

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Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York. — The cotton goods markets were steady during the week, although the volume of business was somewhat less than during the preceding week. A checking up of business for the past month shows that sales of gray cloths were ahead of production and that there was a general clearing up of stocks. Business placed during that period gave many mills enough orders to keep them busy several weeks to some.

Business in finished goods showed a slight increase during the week. The jobbing trades took more sheets and pillow cases, colored goods, prints, bleached fabrics, bed spreads and other goods. The volume of orders was large but most of them for small quantities.

Buyers are still expecting lower goods prices and continue hesitant about operating far ahead. The advance in prices recently took place very gradually. Market factors agree that there is considerable danger that mills may expand production too rapidly in meeting the better demand.

Print cloth business included a moderate quantity of 60x48s were taken at 6½c and 72x76s at 9½c. Buyers paid 7½c for 64x60s and 8½c for 68x72s. A fair yardage of 8.20 yard sold at 5c, with spots fairly well cleaned up in several directions. There were sales of 6.60 yard at 6c, and eastern 6.40 yard at 6½c. A few 27 inch 64x60s were sold, 5½c paid and 28 inch at 5½c. Most mills now hold spot 80 squares at 10½c with 10½c possible for later deliveries.

Buyers paid 6½s for 36 inch 5.50 yard sheeting for August, and spot, and 6½c for September. September-October and August 37 inch 4 yard were taken at 9c. Sales of 40 inch 3.75 yard were at 9c; 40 inch 4.25 yard 8c; 56x60 4 yard 9c; 40 inch 2.85 yard 11c. A few 36 inch 3 yard sold at 11c; 6.15 yard 6½c, with contracts quoted 6c best.

Most of the mills making 90x60 carded broadcloths appear to have sold up their present production for about five weeks, or into the beginning of September. The quotation Saturday ranged from 10½ to 11 cents. The majority were refusing to accept further business in 100x60s at 11½ cents at the close, although a fair quality had been obtained including some of second hands. Last 100x64 had not changed much and interest in the style continues to diminish. Present production is very small, with only a few looms operating. For goods on hand, some centers asked 11½ and three-quarters.

In several quarters of the fine goods market the past few days were

reported especially active, spots and contracts of a number of constructions being in request. On most of the items sold prices held unchanged buyers being afforded the low terms of several weeks ago. Most of the preparations are for spring, with quantities on order running into several thousand pieces in various instances.

During the past week there was somewhat more inquiry for tire fabric, interest extending to deliveries during the first quarter of next year. In several quarters business was reported refused under 42c for standard cords. Other business was figured at the rate of 4½c a pound.

In Fall River the weekly sales of print cloth are estimated at 160,000 pieces had the goods sought been available. Friday and Saturday of last week showed buying in volume, and this activity continued until today, when a decided tapering off was noted. Buyers were quite anxious for spot goods, but in a number of cases placed contracts for delivery next month to fill their needs, when quick goods were not available.

Sateens were in strong demand through the week with 41½ and one-half paid for 4.37 according to grade. Another active number was 4.70, sateens at 10½. Heavy trading in this number has maintained the price at a half with three-eighths practically obsolete. Twills have been rather quiet, the activity of the week previous having cleaned up this construction very well.

The heavy buying of narrow printers styles during the past week has resulted in a scarcity of these numbers. Buying for August and September, has been noted, and strong bids of 3½s, have been heard for 25-inch, 52x44, 11, but mills have hesitated about starting more looms.

Surgical and drapery houses have been heavy buyers of 36-inch construction, and the major portion of the volume of sales constitute numbers. Shadow stripe sateens and reverse twist have been in fair demand.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½a5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard...	10
Brown sheetings, stand...	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	19½a20
Denims	15 a15½
Staple gingham, 27-in....	9
Kid finished cambrics....	12½a16½
Dress gingham	12½a16½
Standard prints	8

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Business in yarns continued to show some improvement during the week, although the market has not yet shown any general activity. Yarn consumers are apparently expecting lower prices later and are confining their purchases to nearby orders. They have increased the size of these orders, however, and trading covered a wider range of numbers than was the case last month.

Spinners were firm in their prices ideas and in some instances advanced quotations. Buyers showed marked resistance to the advances but have paid them in many instances. The price situation continued unsatisfactory to spinners and many of them refused cheaper offers made by buyers.

There has been some increase in the sale of carded knitting yarns, but they are not as active as the weaving numbers. Stocks of yarn continue low. A larger spot business could have been handled should the yarns been available, dealers here stated. Production schedules continue on about the same basis that has prevailed for the past two months.

July business was considerably larger than June business and many yarn factors are hopeful that buyers have reached the point where they will need much larger supplies. The prospects for a large crop continue to encourage the belief of lower prices and is preventing a larger movement of yarns. Spinners are more optimistic than they were a month ago and many of them are predicting that the end of the stagnant condition of trade is not far off.

Quotations in this market were generally lower than spinners prices.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s	29	a29½
10s	30	a30½
12s	30	a31
14s	32	a33
16s	33½	a34
20s	36	a36½
24s	37	a37½
28s	39½	a40
30s	50	a52
40s	57	a58
50s	67	a

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	28	a
10s	29	a
12s	30	a
14s	31	a
16s	31½	a32
20s	33	a33½
24s	35½	a
26s	36½	a
30s	39	a40
36s	47	a48
40s	49	a50
40s ex.	56	a58
60s	74	a75

Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply	26	a27
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply	30	a31
6s, 1-ply		23	a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		23½	a24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply		25	a
12s, 2-ply		26	a
16s, 2-ply		28½	a

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.

20s, 2-ply	30	a31
28s, 2-ply	35½	a36
30s, 2-ply	37	a38

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	29	a
8s	29	a
10s	29½	a
12s	33	a
14s	34	a
16s	35	a
20s	36½	a
24s	40	a

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	30	a
12s	30½	a
14s	31	a
16s	31½	a32
20s	32½	a33
24s	35	a36
26s	36½	a37
30s	39½	a40
40s	51	a
12s	30	a
14s	30½	a31
16s	31	a32

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	28½	a
10s	29	a
12s	29½	a
14s	30	a
16s	30½	a
18s	31	a
20s	32	a
22s	32½	a33
24s	33½	a34
26s	34½	a
28s	35½	a
30s	35	a35½
30s	36	a36½
40s	48½	a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply.

16s	51	a
20s	53	a
30s	58	a
36s	63	a
40s	65	a67
50s	70	a72
60s	75	a76
70s	85	a88
80s	105	a

Southern Combed Peeler Combs.

10s	40	a
12s	41	a
14s	42	a
16s	43	a
18s	44	a
20s	45	a
22s	46	a47
24s	49	a
26s	49½	a
28s	50	a
30s	53	a
32s	54	a
34s	56	a57
36s	59	a
38s	60	a
40s	61	a
50s	69	a70
60s	75	a76
70s	85	a88
80s	105	a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.

20s	48	a
22s	49	a
24s	50	a
30s	54	a
36s	57	a
40s	61	a
45s	68	a
50s	73	a

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	35	a
12s	36	a
14s	37	a
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20s	40	a
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36s	56	a
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Salesman Wanted

For reliable and established concern manufacturing numerous dyestuffs, sizings and finishing materials. Must be well recommended and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Southern territory to be covered. State age, experience, salary and full details. Address "Southern," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

After thirty years' experience in bleaching, dyeing and finishing cotton piece goods, as superintendent of first-class plants, I find myself, owing to financial reverses, willing to accept any responsible position where I can prove my value. Address G. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Information Wanted

As to whereabouts of Dock Webster, a cotton mill worker, who deserted his wife sometime ago, leaving her with no means of support. Weighs about 140 lbs., blue eyes, light complexion, bald. Thought to be in vicinity of Salisbury, and traveling with woman companion. Please notify Mrs. Armanda Webster, care Springfield Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

Salesman Wanted

For reliable and established concern manufacturing numerous dyestuffs, sizings and finishing materials. Must be well recommended and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Southern territory to be covered. State age, experience, salary and full details. Address "Southern," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position as overseer carding in small or medium sized mill. 41 years old, married, strictly sober; 22 years' experience, 8 of which have been as second hand. Good references as to character and ability. My motto has always been, deliver the goods first and talk afterwards. Address "Production," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

J. F. Farrow

I would like very much to know the address of the above party, who is an electrician by trade. Any information will be greatly appreciated. Address A. C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent in yarn mill with 35,000 or 40,000 spindles. Seventeen years experience as superintendent. No. 4921.

Can furnish references as to character and ability. No. 4939.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Good references. No. 4940.

WANT position as master mechanic, either electric or steam drive, or superintendent or assistant superintendent. Can furnish best of references. No. 4922.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mills, or assistant superintendent, or designer on dobby work. 20 years experience as designer and overseer. Can furnish good references. No. 4941.

WANT position as warp tying machine operator. Have had eight years experience on stationary and portable machine on fancy and plain work. References if necessary. No. 4923.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, winding or warping. I. C. S. graduate. Age 36. Have had twelve years experience. No. 4942.

WANT position in charge of winding department, yarn or thread mill. Ten years experience. No. 4924.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience. Good references. No. 4943.

WANT position as superintendent in 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill, or either carding or spinning in large mill. Have had experience on most all grades of cotton from very low Texas to 1 3-16 inch Delta. Best of references. No. 4925.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or yarn mill, plain, fancy or tire fabric. Have had long experience. Can furnish the very best of references as to my ability and character. No. 4944.

WANT position as office manager of cotton mill in North or South Carolina. Excellent references. No. 4926.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 22 years and overseer 14 years. I. C. S. graduate in carding. Age 42. Can furnish the best of references. No. 4945.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill of approximately 30,000 spindles or less or second hand in large mill. Good references. No. 4927.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant. Years of experience as superintendent in both yarn and cloth mills, white and colored. Would take position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Best of references. No. 4946.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, spinning, twisting or warping. I. C. S. graduate. Thirty-two years of age. Twenty years of mill experience. Can give reference.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer carding, spinning or winding. 37 years old. Married. 20 years experience and 9 years as superintendent. Good references. No. 4947.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Good references. No. 4929.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 5 years years experience as second hand and 4 years, as overseer on plain weaving, and also on drills and twills and tape selvedge. Can furnish references. No. 4948.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on sheetings, drills, duck, print cloth or colored chambray. Have had 18 years practical experience in weave room work. Graduate of J. C. S. course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Good references as to character and ability. Can get both quality and quantity production at lowest cost. No. 4930.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on great variety of both plain and fancy weaves. Age 34, married, and can give the best of references. No. 4949.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or both carding and spinning. Forty-two years of age. Have technical education. No. 4931.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn mill, or carder in large mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and understand both carded and combed yarns. Good references. No. 4950.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Good references. No. 4932.

WANT position as roller coverer anywhere in Southern States. Can give best of references. No. 4951.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Will go anywhere in the Carolinas. Have had wide experience in both cotton and art silk, and am good manager of help. Can give good references. No. 4933.

WANT position as overseer spinning, assistant superintendent or efficiency man. Am practical spinner of long experience, good training and education. Good references. No. 4952.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Good references. No. 4934.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience in weave room. 5 years as second hand on present job. Age 31, married, good habits, I. C. S. graduate in plain weaving. 4953.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Eighteen years experience. Good references. No. 4935.

WANT position as overseer small card room or second hand in larger room. Have had 27 years experience in card room; 9 years as section man, and second hand. On present job as second hand for 2 years. Age 45, married, sober. Good references. No. 4954.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years experience in all classes of work. No. 4936.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist. Reliable man who can give excellent service in machine shop. Good habits, first class references. No. 4955.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, designer, weaver or superintendent. Employed as designer and overseer of cloth room on novelty cloths. No. 4937.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced weaver and also have been superintendent of yarn mill. Can come on short notice. Best of references. No. 4956.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Forty-eight years old, and have had twenty years experience as carder. Can furnish good references. No. 4938.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Long experience in both positions and can give satisfactory results.



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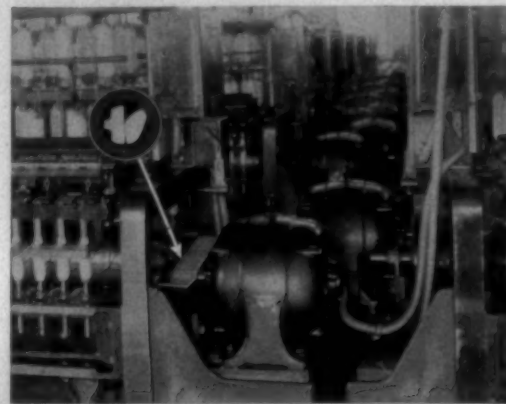
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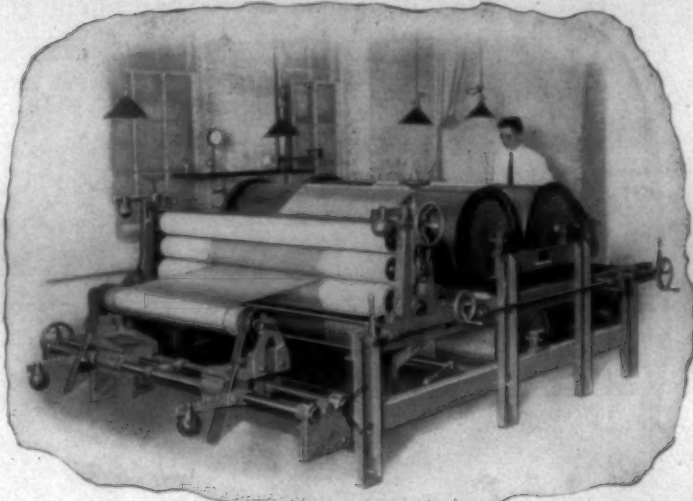
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